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EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

No. 52,189—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th Mar.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7918	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th „
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th „
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Misis	5085	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELFOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 7th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

TRADE MARK.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS
"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials ; all loading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s. Amberite and other Nitro Powders, Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No. 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 100, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	„ SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
	&c. &c. &c.	LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY. BANGKOK. BATAVIA. BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. COLOMBO. FOOCHOW. HAMBURG.
HANKOW. HIOGO. ILOILO. LYONS. MANILA. NAGASAKI. NEW YORK. PEKING.
PENANG. RANGOON. SAIGON. SANFRANCISCO. SINGAPORE. SOURABAYA. TIENTSIN. YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay. Calcutta. Madras. Rangoon. Colombo. Penang. Deli (Sumatra). Thaiping.
Singapore. Bangkok. Kwala Lumpor. Batavia. Sourabaya. Hongkong. Foochow.
Manila. Cebu Philippines. Shanghai. Tientsin. Hankow. Yokohama. Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

JANET WALDORF & CO.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30,
(Doors open at 9)
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

J. G. DENT,
Business Manager.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.
AFTERNOON CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH SCHOOLS.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1901.
at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Overture ...... Reymond .... Thomas
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2 Violin Solo ...... Adagio in F...... Handel
MISS F. MUIR MACKENZIE.
3 Song .... Reveries .... Rubenstein
MR. FAULKNER.
4 Recitation .... Mr. Acworth
5 Vocal Quartette..Here in Cool Grot...... Lord Mornington.
Mrs. Tulloc, Mr. Tulloc, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. McBain.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Capriccio ....Scarlatti
MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song .... Villanelle .... Eva dell Acqua
MADAME DURAN.
3 Violin Solo ...... Legende ...... Wieniawski
MR. H. ASTELL.
4 Song .... Song of the Bow ...Florence Aylward
MR. McBAIN.
5 Song .... Bid me Discourse......Bishop
MISS P. K. N. KABRAJI.
6 .... Ceardas No. 5 ......Michiels
H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats .... „ 2
Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE POSTPONED SHOW will be held on the 13th and 14th MARCH. FIRST ENTRY CLOSES on the 5th March. Final Entry, 8th March. Prospectus on application to

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Bombay.

TO BE HAD IN SIMLA

ON MODERATE TERMS, well-furnished SUITES of apartments and Single Bed and Bath rooms.

In Glenarm Bonniemoon and Abergeldie Chambers. Cuisine allowed to be the best in Simla.

Apply to MADAME WIGGENS, Manager.

SOUTHERN MARRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of first class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK are invited.

2. Forms of Tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of one rupee each set.

3. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed", Tenders for Teak Timber" must reach the office of the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, by the 20th March, 1901.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, earnest money, in cash or Currency Notes.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his Tender; failing this, his deposit of Rs. 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

7. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. SARGEAUNT.
for Loco & Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 26 February, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, up to 28th March, 1901, for the PURCHASE of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE or GUNS at present in stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The form of the Contract Deed, which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 1st to 26th March, 1901, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (on Saturdays till 1 P. M. only).

3. The Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of annas four per set.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as earnest money, at the rate of 2 percent, on the total value of the stores tendered for, which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.

5. Tenders will be opened at this office, at 12 o'clock noon on 29th March, 1901, Parties tendering are invited to attend.

6. All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.
Ordnance officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal.
Bombay Arsenal 27th February 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of SHARES reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number is now available to the general public.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March 1901. from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glass and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists. &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 11-34m., 11-52a. Low water, 5-20m., 5-12a.

City Improvement Trust. 4 p. m.

Novelty Theatre: Student's Matinee, "Macbeth," 3 p.m. Performance by Miss Janet Waldorf's Company, "The Merchant of Venice," 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m., to-day.

CRUEL TO A CHILD.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Banu Sakau, a Kathiawari beggar, with begging in Carnac Road. Accused was arrested last Saturday. He had with him a child, aged five years, and he starved and illtreated him in order to excite the pity of charitably disposed persons. Inspector Flanagan said that the child should no longer be allowed to remain in the possession of the accused, as further ill-treament of him would result in his death. The Inspector suggested that the child should be sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where sick children were treated. After his recovery he would try to get him admitted into the Hindu Orphanage. Accused said that the child was that of his brother. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to 14 days' hard labour. The child was ordered to be sent to the G. T. Hospital.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Narayan was charged with stealing a fifty rupee note alleged to be the property of Sobhamala Marwari. In explaining the facts of the case, Inspector Flanagan said that the chargewas not a true one. Accused went to the shop of the complainant, Shikh Memon Street, to sell some ornaments. The price offered was not accepted by the accused, and he came out of the shop. At a distance from the place accused saw a currency note of Rs. 50 lying on the road and picked it up. In the meantime the complainant came up to him and said that the note belonged to him. Accused gave the note to the complainant, but the latter subsequently charged the former with the theft of the note. On further inquiry it was ascertained that the complainant was not the owner of the note. Mr. Warden, pleader, who represented the complainant, said that his client was not in a position to prove the theft. The Magistrate said that the charge was a false one and ordered that the accused should be discharged. The note would be proclaimed as unclaimed property.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—Mr. W. P. Symonds, I. C. S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, arrived here from the Panch Mahals (Godra) yesterday, and inspected the works of the office of the Survey Department of the Sadar station, Thana. He left for Bombay in the evening.

Mr. Maneikji Dhunjisha has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police on the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the Thana District. Mr. Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B. A., L. L. B. has been appointed Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate at Kalyan.

The following members are candidates at the General Election of the Thana Municipality to be held on Thursday:—Messrs. S. S. Panthaki, B.A., L.L.B.; D. M. Gupte, B.A., L.L.B.; K. A. Padhye, B. A. L. L. B.; W. G. Deshpande, B. A., L. L. B., B. D. Pathare and Y. D. Chatre and Dr. Lazarus and Messrs. J. F. DeCunha, D. M. Rebello, J. M. Khoja, N. J. Antia, N. N. Antia, C. B. Diwecha, I. J. Shaha, P. R. Purdesi, K. B. Nakhwa and H. L. Marwadi.

The daily average number of persons received gratuitously in the Thana District during the past week (in one village only) was as follows:—Men 0, woman 1, and children 3. The condition of the cultivators is good, of wild tribes fair, and of the town population normal. The average price of rice, second sort, is 13 lbs. per rupee, that of Rangoon rice is 20 lbs. per rupee.

A dumb Bene-Israel of questionable character was tried for stealing wearing apparel from the house of a Vakil, last week, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Six births (three males and three females) and twenty-five deaths (including five from plague), were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Thirty-five deaths, (including seventeen from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Cooria during the same period.

Five third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever when removed from trains at Palghar and nine at Kalyan during last week. They were detained for treatment under the special medical officers at these stations.

It is stated that Mr. J. E. Penton, of Kolaba, will succeed Mr. J. B. Adams, Superintendent of Police, Thana, when the latter officer proceeds on leave, on the 19th proximo.

"AT HOME" AT "ESPLANADE HOUSE."

MR. and Mrs. Jamsetjee N. Tata held an "At Home" at their "Esplanade House" yesterday, in honour of Professor A. V. William Jackson of America, at which representative citizens of all nationalities were present. The guests were cordially welcomed by the host and hostess, and their sons, Mr. Dorab and Mr. Ruttonjee. The attendance of ladies, European, Parsee, and Hindu, was unusually large; while the presence of some Mahomedan ladies—for the first time at such a public gathering—formed a unique feature of the entertainment. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandarwarker, the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, the Rev. Mr. Abbott, Mrs. and Miss Menant, the Rev. Father Dreckman, Messrs. James Macdonald, W. R. Hamilton, etc. The guests moved about freely in the well-appointed halls and galleries, admiring the rich furnishing of European art and design, the beautiful statuary, the rare oil paintings and other articles, which form a conspicuous feature of "Esplanade House;" and after sunset, the numerous jets of electric light throughout the premises contributed to make the entire scene one of unique brilliance. Numerous introductions were made to Professor Jackson in the course of the evening. At a later hour, the doors of the refreshment saloon were thrown open, when the guests did not fail to appreciate the hospitality of "Esplanade House."

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE NEAR THANA.

AT Candolim in Salsette, Thana District, a shocking murder took place on the 26th ultimo, the victim being a young Varli woman and the supposed murderer, a young man of the same caste. It appeared that the unfortunate girl had been to collect firewood in the forest, and while there met her murderer, who first outraged her. Fearing that deceased would reveal the name of the perpetrator of the crime, the fiend cut her throat. As she did not return to her dwelling, anxious search was made as to her whereabouts, and persons were sent out to find her. Her body was eventually found in a jungle with her throat cut; the fuel she had collected serving as a pillow, which appeared to be the work of her murderer. The police were informed of the occurrence and the Chief Constable of Bandra, who was communicated with, proceeded to the village of Candolim on Wednesday. Inquiries have been set on foot. Meanwhile a suspected man is in the custody of the police.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	7	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	19	65
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	60	48	83
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	20	28	45
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	42	98
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	8	27
G Mahim and Worli	13	12	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	39	54
Total	130	203	404
Total plague deaths to date	87,370	72,638	
Same date last year	138	98	384

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The following is a further list of donations to the Bombay Branch of the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.
H H the Rao of Cutch, G C I E	3,000	0
Collected by Mr H W Bagnell, I C S	1,345	0
Sardar Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mehta	1,000	0
Seth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and brother	1,000	0
Sardar Oomar Jumall (2nd donation)	800	0
Mr H M Phipson	500	0
Shet Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and Brothers	500	0
Mrs Jerbai M Wadia (in Memory of Hon Mr Nowroji Wadia)	500	0
Mr Shapoorjee Eduljee Chinoy	400	0
Mr Burjorjee Maneckjee Patel	400	0
Mr Dosabhai Nusserwanjee Chinoy	400	0
Collected in Broach District by Mr G D Panse, I C S	400	0
The Chief of Bhor	350	0
Mr Mancherjee D D Adenwala	300	0
Mr Hormasjee M B Diwalla	200	0
Mr Ruttonsee Karamsi	200	0
Mr Syad Mana M Ahmed Ali	200	0
Mr. M P Khanghat I C S	200	0
Collected by the Gahagirdar of Hera	167	12
Mr Vankatrao M Moodliar	200	0
Mr Ruttonsee Kuramsi	200	0
New York Oil Company	200	0
Rao Bahadur Coopaswami Moodliar	200	0
Mr Ali Mahomed Cassum	200	0
Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Mahomed	150	0
A Friend (3rd Donation)	125	0
A Friend (4th Donation)	125	0
Mr Byramjee Pestonjee Doctor	125	8
Mr Nowrojee S Talati	125	0
Mr Dinshawjee S Talati	125	0
Hindoo Pancheyats of Feroze, Sind	148	8
Mussulman Zamindars of Feroze, Sind	98	8
Mr Hoshang Dastoor	100	0
Mr Marshall Reid	100	0
Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed	100	0
Miss Mursa Migay	100	0
Mr Haji Ismail Gulam Mahomed	100	0
Mr Madrowdas Gocaldas L Pasta	100	0
Set Alimahomed Aba Jooma	100	0
Mr Sheik Gholam Oosman	100	0
Khan Saheb Ebrahim Hajee Sooma Patel	100	0
Mr Sonappa Naik Halgeri	100	0
Mrs Bamansha Dalal	100	0
Mrs Rupabai B M Patell	100	0
Mrs Lely	100	0
Lieut-Colonel Barn Mardock, R E	100	0
Mr H H Syad Abdool Aziz	100	0
Mr C Rustomjee Thanawala	100	0
Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rastonjee, C I E	100	0
Khan Bahadur Dossabhoy Pestonjee	100	0
Mr Pallonjee E Lalcaca	100	0
Mr Jehanghir Pestonjee Vakil	75	0
Collected by Mr R C Brown ICS, at Dharwar	77	0
Mr Shapoorjee Pestonjee	75	0
Mr Noarosjee B Vakil	75	0
Mr R J Keat, and P W D Officials Jacobabad	75	0
Collected by Mr B C Brown I C S	59	0
Mamlatdars of Akola, Kimpti and Yellapur, handed in by Mr R C Brown, I C S	70	14
Mr Maneckshaw Ruttonjee Dustur	51	0
Khan Bahadur Eduljee S Chinoy	51	0
Mamlatdars of Kampti and Yellapur through Mr B C Brown I C S	54	15

Mr J Hatchinson, Mr W S Millard, Mrs Millard, Mr Eduljee D Talati, Mrs Fardunjee Tarapurwalla, Mr Burjorjee N Vakil, Mr Bizonjee M Vakil, Nawab Framjee Jung Bahadur, Khan Bahadhur Cooverjee C Sabhavala, Mr Jamsetjee C Emtu, Mr Manasni Gavasni Koonasni, Sardar Khan Bahadur Devei Mody, Mrs Dosabai J Kotwal, Mrs Dhambajee M Banajee (in memory of her mother), Mr Cursetjee M Banajee (in memory of his grand-mother), Mr Kotrappa Putrappa Bangeri, Mr Mahdoan Balappa Naik, Dr N Khambatta, and Messrs Ardarjee Mancherjee and Co Rs 50 each; Collected by Muktyarkar of Kandiar Rs 39-8; Collected by Mr R C Brown, I C S Rs 33; Khan Bahadhur Burjorjee Mody, Rs 30; A Lady (Ahmedabad). A Lady, Mr F L Goldsmid, Mr Pestonjee Maneckje eand Mrs Hirabai Dadabhoy Bumvala, Rs 25 each; A Zoroastrian, Rs 21; Mr Chenvirapa Shetti, Mr Murigappa Nelirgi, Mr Lingapa Sajjana, Mr Basappa Kubbur, and Mr Laxman Kotaker, Rs 20 each; Mrs Alcock, and Khan Bahadur D Khambatta, Rs 10 each.

Collected by the Hon. Mr. Moses:—

Hon Mr S M Moses, Rs 300, Mr Silas E Sassoon, Rs 150 Mr Choonilal Sakerchand, Mr Ieram Hurry, Mr Megbjee Valabdas, Mr Dhunjee Mooljee, Mr. Khoosta Cursetjee Servai and Mr Luckmonjee Sulemanjee, Rs 101 each; Mr Heeralal Ramgopal and Mr. Bhimjee Shamjee, Rs 100 each; Mr Ram Narayen Soonajmull, Mr Chunilal Panalal, Mr Chotalal Naginchand, Mr Rustomjee Munchorjee Kooka, Mr Ebbjee Oomersee, and Mr Hurmook Soondra, Rs 51 each; Mr S Abraham, Mr. Selim M Moses, Mr Fardhman Jethai, Mr. Tokersey Shamjee, Mr P R, and Charity, Rs 50 each; Mr D P Saroff and Mr. Coverjee Baja, Rs 35 each; Mr Wagjee Bochur, Rs 31; Mr Manuckchand Kapurchand and Mr Jussoof Shaw Hassanshaw Rs 25 each. Mr Hajee Carimbux Abdool Rahim and Mr Heeralal Warilal, Rs 20 each; Mr Ishwardas Luckmidas, Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons, and Mr Chatoorbhuj Bhawanidas, Rs 15 each; Charity, A Friend, Mr Tulsidas Bhugwandas, Mr Babajee Gopall, Mr Jamnadas Kheosaldas, Mr Runchordas Vurjeewandas, and Mr A A Sassoon, Rs 10 each; The South British Insurance Company, Rs 500. Total Rs. 2,663.

Through Mr. Sassoon J. David:—

Mr Nukonda Venilal, Rs 51; Messrs Hirjee Khetsey and Hurnundroy Ramnaren, 101 each; Mr Hurnundroy Soorujmull, Rs 51; Messrs Hurnundroy Gunshamdas and Hurnundroy Bojnath, Rs 31 each; Mr Chutterbooj Bohanidass, Rs 21; Messrs Sewbux Joharmull and Hurribhoy Hemraj, Rs 31 each; Mr Pragjee Laladhur, Rs 51; Mr Rustomjee Dinshaw, Rs 10; Messrs Merwanjee and Sons, Rs 20; Mr Hurmookroy Podav, Rs 21; Mr Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Rs 10; Messrs E Menahem Moses and Purohoodas Jeevundas, Rs 15 each; a Sympathiser, Rs 10; Mr S E Moses, Rs 20; Mr D J Isaacs, Rs 10; Mr Sosamull Ooderam, Rs 25; Mr Sassoon J David and Co., Rs 250; and Buldeodass Joonunwalla, Rs. 51.

Through Mr. S. E. Shellim:—

Mr S E Shellim, Rs 100; Mr Peroshaw B R Mody, Rs 15; Messrs J O, H W A, J David, and Krishnarao Ramchandra Rs 10 each; Mr Tribhowandas Dayabhoy, Rs 5; Mr Hurmook Soondra, Rs 15; Mr Ardesir, Rs. 5; Mr Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Rs 15; Mr K K Serval, Rs 25; Mr Chatoorbuj Bowanidas Rs 10; and Messrs I B and J B, Rs 5 each.

Through Messrs S A Nathan and R H S Isaacs:—

Mr SA Nathan, Mr R H Isaacs, Messrs Vussonjee Tricumjee and Co, Rs 100 each; Mr Thakersi Shamjee, Rs 75; Messrs Canjee Purbut, Damjee Urjoon and Dewsi Canjee, Rs. 51 each.

Messrs Dhurumsi Jaitha, Jaithbhay Vurnthman, Thakersi Hirjee, Dewjee Vussonjee, Khimjee Vieram, Thakersey Nundlall, Ooderam Motilal, Canjee Bhanjee and Co, Mr Sosamull Shivdayal, Messrs Shamjee Ludha and Co, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassam and Co, and Mr J B Dalal Rs. 25 each.

Messrs Dewjee Govindjee Sewbux Joharmull, Chaturbhooj Haridas and Co., Miss Raphael, Mr. Khestidas Hurmookroy, and Lalchand Gharsiram, Rs. 15 each, Premjee Heerjee, Dhurumsi Dhamjee, Rs. 11 each; N S E Nissim, J A Hillell, S D Chapgar, Jairam Aga Hurry, Mahomed Hassan Afezdi Mahaliatally, Goolam Hoosein Lari, F C Brewin, Ghellabhoy Ootumchand, Abdoola Tayeb Arthur A Booker, Messrs Kormally Joosub and Co, and Mrs Tribhowandas Dayabhoy, Rs 5 each.

Messrs Velljee Shamjee, Damjee Herjee, J S Joseph, D Benjamin, Gunpat Jugonnath Dalvi, A S Abraham, Tommy, B N Kabrajee, D J Isaacs, Navrojee Dhunjeebhai, Sorabjee R Hakim, E D Hayem, Hurjeevan Narondas, Parmanand Itchalal, B Sasson, S S Sooker, and Munchershaw R Karanjwala, Rs 5 each.

	Rs.	a.
Total	23,368	14
Previous total since appeal	47,578	0
Total	69,946	14

THE TRAMWAYS QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused your account of Saturday last, re-expulsion of the present Tramway Company, with much consternation and alarm. I do not know what motives underlie this new movement of the Corporation. Surely it cannot be that, concomitant with a Water Famine, the populace suffers from a Money Famine too and demands that the present Company shall be summarily ousted from its roost. Nor is it the general cry for more comfort, more ease, more speed, that has penetrated the Council Hall. I can think of no other reason that has thus exercised the minds of that Assembly sitting in judgment on the well-being of well-nigh ten lakhs of people of all climes and creeds, but surely when so gigantic a scheme as the suppression of the existing state of affairs and the inauguration, nay, the innovation, of a new state altogether is boldly launched forth in the public press, the travelling public at large have aright to be heard on a topic so momentous to its daily weal or woe. I do not know how the constitution of the Municipal Corporation stands nor the system of representation whereby the Councillors are elected, nor indeed if the populace at large, the middle and lower classes, have any real voice in the Municipal Assembly, or if no objection has been raised against the introduction of electro-motor cars in the City. But it is time that a dissentient voice be raised on behalf of the public as a protest against the proposed innovation. Apart from fiscal and monetary considerations, which should at all times be subordinated to every other desire in life, I would most earnestly urge those higher, nobler and loftier considerations—ideals, moral and ethical, too—which should govern the hearts and minds of those dealing with the City's population. Rather, then, shall we not be more gentle and tender, too, in our dealings with that Society of Friends who were the earliest pioneers in this City, and who, having laboured in our midst for so many long years, have not left one stone unturned in its anxiety to minister to the happiness and comfort of the general public. What aileth the citizens, then, or the Corporation, or indeed the Directors that they all, with one accord, have consented so speedily to terminate the terms of amity and goodwill whereon they have continued for so many years past? Were that Association a real one, it must continue longer. Were those ties that knit them so long together genuine, they must abide for ever. Alas! the fiat has gone forth that we must part to meet no more!! Alas and Alas!!!—Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN.

IT appears that America has produced a machine which will do for the snow what our local authorities claim that salt alone can effect, but whether it has been brought into general use is not stated. The apparatus is described as a furnace on wheels, fed by petroleum, with an iron fan-shaped shield, which projects in front of a series of burners, a few inches above the road-way. These burners dissolve the snow, the shield above radiating the heat downwards, and rotary brushes sweeping the melted snow into the gutters.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

INDIAN CROPS PROSPECTS.

SUGARCANE.

THE final general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the season 1900-1901:—

The area placed under cane is slightly smaller than it was last year; but the season was on the whole favourable to the crop, while last year it was extremely bad. Consequently a yield of 50 3-4 million cwt. is expected in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjab, the yield last year being only 37 million cwt.

It must of course be understood that this estimate of 2,537,000 tons by no means represents the total yield of cane sugar in India. No estimate of quantity is given by Madras, and in fact such an estimate is given for only the three provinces named above. It is probable that the yield will not be less than three million tons, and it may be more.

The deficiency in the crop last year and the consequent elevation of the price level, led to the importation of foreign beet and cane sugar on an extensive scale during the first nine months of the present year. With the good crop now being harvested, it is perhaps not likely that these imports will continue with such activity.

The provincial reports are summarised below:

In Bengal the rainfall to the end of July was generally in defect. In August it was badly distributed and more or less deficient. In September it was copious and general, there was very little rain in October, and in November and December there was practically none. On the whole the monsoon conditions were not very favourable to the crop, which also, in a few districts, suffered to some extent from insect pests. The normal area under sugarcane is now reported to be 903,600 acres, and the area actually planted is 867,900 acres against 884,400 acres last year. The decrease of 16,500 acres is said to be due to insufficient rain at the time of planting. The yield is estimated to be 94 per cent. of a normal crop. On this basis the probable yield of *gur* is estimated at 17,948,200 cwt. (say 900,000 tons) compared with 16,343,700 cwt. produced last year.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rains of February and March favoured sowings, and the crop germinated freely. Hot winds and afterwards insufficiency of rain in June and July retarded growth; but the crop was generally very healthy and promising. The rainfall was moderate in August but unusually heavy in September, and accompanied by high east winds. Floods also caused some local injury on low lands. There was heavy fall in Benares and Gorakhpur in the second week of October; but elsewhere favourable weather prevailed. On the whole the autumn rains greatly benefited the crop. November was rainless, but December and January were exceptionally wet; and cane-pressing was delayed in places by excessive rain. The area sown amounts to 1,206,431 against 1,259,070 acres last year, being a decrease of 4 per cent on the year and a smaller decline from the average. The crop may be put at 95 per cent. The yield, stated in "gur," may be estimated at 23,884,000, cwt (about 1,193,000 tons) against 16,778,000 cwt last year.

In the Panjab the area under sugarcane, as finally ascertained in October last, was 355,500 acres against 365,700 in the previous year. The decline, which is less than 3 per cent, was due to drought at sowing time in April and May, and to the fact that prices of food-grains were so high that it was more profitable to grow them than sugar on some lands. In Hoshiarpur, one of the chief cane-producing districts in the province, another reason assigned for the decline is the supersession of indigenous by imported sugar. In Sialkot, where the decline exceeds 20 per cent. it is ascribed to the fact that a great number of cultivators emigrated with their cattle to other places owing to the dearness of food and scarcity of fodder in the previous year, and as most of the cane crop was used as fodder last year, the supply of seed was small and the price was high. This last circumstance is also reported from Gujarat. The largest increase (108 per cent) occurred in the Jhang district and is due to the expansion of canal irrigation. Although these was, on the whole, a decline in the area under cultivation, both irrigated and unirrigated, the season was so much more favourable than the previous year that the yield of *gur* is estimated at 446,970, tons against 196.731 tons last year.

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture writes as follows on the competition between native and imported sugar:—"The price of country-made sugar in the districts in which it is locally manufactured averages from Rs 10 to Rs 15 yer maund, while that of the imported sugar ranges between Rs 8 and Rs 13 per maund. The imposition of countervailing duties has not yet had any general appreciable effect on the native sugar industry. In the Delhi district imported sugars are used to the extent of 80 per cent of the total consumption. The number of sugar refineries in the Hoshiarpur district is declining. Two refineries have been newly started in tahsil Samrala of the Ludhiana district, where the total number is now 82. The people are said to have become a little more active in the refining business this year. Gurdaspur is the only district from which any sign is given of the sugar refining industry recovering from the depression from which it has suffered in late years. The Deputy Commissioner reports that the Sujanpur Works Company note that the prices of foreign sugars and of their own manufactured sugars are becoming level. In this district also several refineries have been newly started and old ones reopened during the year in tahsils Gurdaspur and Batala. Another sign of the industry reviving is said to be manifest from the fact that a demand for crushing mills is increasing and a factory for making lathes for turning the iron fittings is maintained in Batala. The trading classes are not, however, yet ready to admit that the countervailing duties have had any effect upon the sugar refining industry."

In Madras the area sown (in Government villages) to the end of December was 55,503 acres; this is an increase of about 5 per cent over the average and 2 per cent over the area planted in the corresponding period of the previous year, due to early rains and an adequate supply in tanks. But for the existence of a pest in the canes in the Godavari delta, the increase would have been greater. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair, and the yield is estimated at 82 per cent of a normal crop.

PUNJAB SUGAR-CANE.

The final report of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab for the year 1900-1901. Sixteen out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

The total area under sugarcane, as finally ascertained in October last, was 355,503 acres against 365,700 in the previous year. The area has thus decreased by 2·8 per cent., chiefly in the districts of Umballa, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ladhiana, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat and Gujranwala. The decrease is due to the drought at the time of sowing during the months of April and May, and also to the fact that prices of food-grains were so high that it was more profitable to grow grain crops that sugarcane on some lands. In Hoshiarpur, one of the chief cane-producing districts in the Province, another reason assigned for decrease is said to be that the sugar of foreign manufacture, which is imported in large quantities, has nearly driven the local-made sugar out of the market. In Sialkot, where the falling-off amounts to 20.4 per cent., it is reported that the decline in sugar cultivation is due to the fact that a great number of cultivators emigrated with their cattle to other places owing to the dearness of provision and scarcity of fodder in the previous year, and that as most of the sugarcane crop was used as fodder last year, the supply of seed was small and the selling rate was high. The latter was the case in Gujrat also. The largest increase of 108 per cent. appears in the Jhan District owing to the expansion of canal irrigation. An increase is also noticeable in the districts of Karnal and Peshawar.

The rains of August and September greatly improved the condition of the cane crop. In Pasrur, a tahsil of the Sialkot District, the crop was slightly damaged by an insect called "Kiri." It also suffered from floods in low-lying lands in the riverain tracts of District Gurdaspur.

"Outturn".—Although, on the whole, there was a falling-off in the area under sugarcane cultivation, both irrigated and unirrigated, as compared with the last year, yet the season of 1900 was so much more favourable for the crop than the previous year that the outturn of "gur" has been estimated to be 446,970 tons against 197,731 tons last year, an increase of 127.7 per cent.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in you rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

LORD ROBERTS'S DESPATCHES.

THE STORY OF THE WAR.

The story of the war by Lord Roberts and his subordinates, that is practically what is contained in the 152 pages of supplement to the "London Gazette" issued on Friday. In the space at our disposal it is impossible to deal adequately with these despatches, to which the "Times" devotes eighteen columns.

THE DEFENCE AND RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

The despatches include the reports of Lieutenant-General, Sir George White and General Buller on the operations for the defence of Ladysmith, with the covering despatches of Lord Roberts. The latter points out that Sir George White was placed in an extremely difficult position in being called upon to decide, immediately after his arrival in Natal, whether he should concentrate his whole force at Ladysmith and subsequently whether he should withdraw that force behind the Tugela. Lord Roberts is of opinion that Sir George White would have done better had he ignored the political objections urged by the Governor of Natal and concentrated at Ladysmith, but that his subsequent decision to make a stand at Ladysmith was correct.

Undoubtedly (says Lord Roberts) the protracted siege of Ladysmith caused grave anxiety, and the necessity for its relief diverted a large body of troops from Cape Colony, and thus delayed the concentration of a force sufficient to undertake offensive operations in the enemy's country. But for these circumstances Sir George White cannot justly be held responsible, his main obligation being to defend Natal against a Boer invasion.

After pointing out that Sir George White's decision not to withdraw behind the Tugela was approved by Sir Redvers Buller, Lord Roberts concludes with a tribute to the behaviour of the Ladysmith garrison during the siege, and brings to the favourable notice of the Government "the resolution and resource displayed by the General Officer in chief command."

BULLER'S APPEAL TO LORD ROBERTS.

In a despatch, dated Jacobabad, February 16, Lord Roberts writes:—

"On February 6 I received a telegram from Sir Redvers Buller reporting that he had pierced the enemy's line, and could hold the hill which divided their position, but that to drive back the enemy on either flank, and thus give his own artillery access to the Ladysmith plain ten miles from Sir George White's position, would cost him from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and success was doubtful.

"General Buller inquired if I thought that the chance of relieving Ladysmith was worth such a risk. On the same day I replied that Ladysmith must be relieved, even at the cost anticipated. I urged Sir Redvers Buller to persevere, and desired him to point out to his troops that the honour of the Empire was in their hands, and to assure them that I had no doubt whatever of their being successful.

"On February 9 General Buller reported that he found himself not strong enough to relieve Ladysmith without reinforcements, and that with the force at his disposal he regarded the operation upon which he was engaged as impracticable.

"As Sir Charles Warren confirms the views of Sir Redvers Buller I have informed the latter that though I have no wish to interfere with his disposition or to stop his harassing the Boers as much as possible, my original instructions must hold good.'

IT WAS THE MEN WHO DID IT.

Sir Redvers Buller's own view of the relief is contained in a despatch dated March 14 of last year. After giving details of the work which had to be accomplished before Ladysmith itself was relieved, Sir Redvers says of that event:—

It was the men who did it. Danger and hardship were nothing to them; and their courage, their tenacity, and their endurance were beyond all praise. During the period from January 15 to February 28 this force has been engaged over thirty days, and during that period many officers and men have distinguished themselves.

Lord Roberts concurs with Sir Redvers Buller in his admiration of the courage and tenacity displayed by the troops, and adds that "credit is due to the subordinate general and other officers."

A MATTER OF TIME AND PATIENCE.

We cannot attempt to follow Lord Roberts in his account of the advance from the Modder, the relief of Kimberley, the surrender of Cronje, the occupation of Bloemfontein, and the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Commander-in Chief was quite alive to the danger which threatened his line of communications. Writing from Pretoria on October 10, he says:—

"To deal with the organised forces of of the enemy was a comparatively easy matter; but in South Africa the problem has been complicated, and the settlement of the country retarded, by the determination of some of the Boer leaders to pursue a guerilla warfare after their troops had been defeated in the field. Owing to the non-compliance of the Boers with the recognised custom of war, which compels combatants to wear a distinctive uniform, they have found it easy to pose as peaceful agriculturists one day, and to take part in active hostilities on next. Their leaders have also usually found means, by threats or by persuasions, to induce them to disregard their oath of neutrality, although this was voluntarily taken by men who, at the time professed themselves anxious to submit to the British Government. To their honour be it said a few of the burghers have suffered imprisonment or loss of property sooner than thus break their faith, but their number was not sufficient to enable them to exercise any influence on the general situation. Recent events have convinced me that the permanent tranquillity of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal is dependent on the complete disarmament of the inhabitants and though the extent of the country to be visited, and the ease with which guns, rifles, and the ammunition can be hidden will render the task a difficult one, its accomplishment is only a matter of time and patience.

ROBERTS'S TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER.

Lord Roberts brings to the notice of the authorities the names of a large number of officers and men on account of the services they have rendered during operations under his leadership. The list is headed, with the following reference to his Chief of the Staff:—

"Lord Kitchener has filled the important post of Chief of the Staff, and I am greatly indebted to him for his counsel and cordial support on all occasions.

"I consider he has rendered invaluable service to the State in his onerous and responsible position.'

NAPOLEON'S PRAISE OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY RE-ECHOED.

One of the appendices to Lord Roberts's despatches contains an account by General Sir Archibald Hunter on the surrender of Prinsloo and his four thousand men. Sir A. Hunter sends some most interesting little criticisms:

"Our maps are more than useless.

"Our men are callously indifferent to the danger of grass fires.

"Artillery.—Our gunners are not at fault, but our guns.

"Boers seldom offer a target within the limited range of British field artillery. When they do the accuracy of our fire leaves nothing to be desired as a rule.

"General Paget speaks in high praise of the range and shooting of the City Imperial Volunteers' 12 1-2 prs.

"Infantry.—Everybody knows how Napoleon appraised British infantry. Since then they hare not changed except to improve.

"Generals, regimental officers, and men have learnt how to minimise losses against magazine rifles and smokeless powder in defensive positions; now they threaten flanks and turn positions.

"General remarks.—Boer artillry fire is accurate in aim but contemptible in effect.

THE ADVANTAGES POSSESSED BY THE BOERS.

"Some Boers are crack shots; man for man (says Sir A Hunter) their shooting is not so good as ours. Their mobility is the main point where they excel us. By reason of superior mobility they can hold on till turned, when, instead of being beaten, they take up a fresh position or reinforce their flank, and so convert our flank attack into a frontal one, with all its drawbacks to us. Their local knowledge and power of getting over the country, their being masters of three languages in use here to our one, their sources of news from all men and women, their not wearing uniform and so posing one moment as a peaceful farm dweller and the next proving an active enemy, their secret supplies of arms, ammunition and food, their hardihood and physical training, their expert and universal skill with horses and transport, with every resource of the country in their favour and denied to us, these are some of the advantages to the Boers in this warfare."

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Major-General Baden-Powell describes the siege and eventual relief of Mafeking, and in forwarding the report Lord Roberts says:—

"I feel assured that her Majesty's Government will agree with me in thinking that the utmost credit is due to Major-General Baden-Powell for the resolution, judgment, and resource which he displayed throughout. The distinction which Major-General Baden-Powell has earned must be shared by his gallant soldiers. No episode in the present war seems more praiseworthy than the prolonged defence of this town."

General Baden-Powell himself observes:—

"The notable feature of the siege was that the whole community was pervaded by a spirit of loyal endurance and cheery good-feeling, under which all the usual local and private differences were sunk in the one great idea of maintaining her Majesty's supremacy to the end. With such spirit to work on, the task of conducting the defence was an easy one."

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK.

In his final despatch, dated Johannesburg, November 15, Lord Roberts gives an idea of the magnitude of the task the troops had to perform by means of figures. The area of the operations was:—

	Sqare Miles
Cape Colony	277,151
Orange River Colony	48,326
Transvaal	113,640
Natal	18,913
Total	458,030
Rhodesia	750,000

The distances troops had to travel:—

By Land.	Miles.
Capetown to Pretoria	1,040
Pretoria to Komati Poort	260
Capetown to Kimberly	647
Kimberly to Mafeking	223
Mafeking to Beira	160
Mafeking to Pretoria	1,135
Durban to Pretoria	511

"From these tables (says Lord Roberts) it will be seen that the army in South Africa had to be distributed over an area of greater extent than France and Germany put together, and, if we include that part of Rhodesia with which we had to do, larger than the combined areas of France, Germany, and Austria."

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI and Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, February 15, reads:—A very moderate amount of transactions has passed during the last fortnight. Rates in the country markets have been ruling short of the equivalents of those prevailing here, and dealers, having been fully loaded with previous purchases, have, in most cases, refrained from further encumbering themselves without seeing their bearings after the opening of the market on the termination of the Chinese New Year holidays beginning from the 19th instant. Rather most of them have been attempting to unload themselves to a very large extent at a sacrifice of about dol. 1 in Nos. 10, 12, and 20 under the apprehension very much rife of heavy arrivals in the near future, and first importers, consequently, have had, even under a declining exchange, to follow suit in some measure, and to place even approved spinnings at a decline as above. Thus, under a severe strain for disposal, about 4,000 bales have changed ownership as follows:—

800 bales of No. 20 sold at dl 95 to dols. 101.50
400 ,, ,, 16 ,, dols. 95 ,, 99
750 ,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 88 ,, 93.50
1,835 ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 80 ,, 90.50
20 ,, ,, 8 ,, ,, 83
145 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 76 ,, 77

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 9,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 1,000 bales—at 32,000 bales. Exchange on India to-day is quoted Rs. 149 wire and Rs. 149 1-2 post. No sales have been reported of the local spinning, but about 500 bales Japanese No. 20 have been sold at dols. 105 to dols. 109. The tone of the market after the Chinese New Year will depend upon the tendency of exchange; arrivals, and the prices of the raw material. Indian descriptions of the latter have been sold here during the interval at dols. 22.25 to dols. 23.

In Shanghai also the near approach of the Chinese New Year has had a very quieting effect, and dealers have been disinclined to operate largely till after the turn of the Chinese New Year. Consequently only about 2,000 bales of Indian descriptions have found purchasers at about the previous rates for Nos. 16 and 20, and at a rise of 50 cents in No. 10. Sales comprise about

660 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 75.00 to 77.00
220 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ,, 70.00 ,, 74.25
1,110 ,, ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, 60.50 ,, 68.75

leaving unsold stocks at about 18,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 11th instant, has been advised at Rs. 204 1-2 wire and 205 post. The trend of the market after the Chinese New Year goes as it does in the Hongkong market, and exchange, arrivals, and the prices of Cotton will affect same.

In Japanese threads the sudden fall in the Yarn Exchange in Japan induced dealers to operate somewhat freely, and about 2 000 bales No. 20 and 16 have found purchasers at Tls. 82 to 83 for No 20, and Tls. 78 to 79 for No. 16. In Locals also a fair amount of settlements has transpired for delivery after the holidays. About 1,300 have been so placed at

Tls. 74.25 for No. 12
,, 71 to 75 ,, ,, 14
,, 78.50 to 79 ,, ,, 16

DON'T FISH FOR TROUT WITH A BOAT-HOOK.

LET us suit our tools to the work to be done. We do not trim our nails with a broadsword or fish for trout with a boat-hook.

Now, a "word" is a tool just as a hoe is or a carpenter's chisel. The Queen's head on a shilling was impressed there by a machine; and certain sounds (called words) were invented for impressing ideas on the mind on the same principle.

Take the word "excruciating," for instance. It is one of the strongest words in the English language. It is like one of those smashing big hammers in iron or steel foundries—a thing with which green hands are not to meddle. Like the Lord Mayor's coach or one's own best clothes, it is only to be brought out on fitting occasions. But when the time comes they must be produced and shown in all their glory to an admiring public.

On this basis, the soundness whereof no intelligent person will dispute, was Mrs. Ann Hill justified in saying what she does about an experience of hers some time ago! "In March, 1896," she says, "I began to be afflicted with rheumatism. The disease was keen and violent. It seemed to strike into my system as a poison serpent strikes his fangs into a man's leg when he isn't watching out. My foot and ankle soon became swollen, hot and painful. In a little time the ailment extended up the right leg to the hip. The pain was "excruciating." I got no rest night or day.

That is what Mrs. Hill says. Is she within bounds? As for me, I say, Yes. Some four or five years ago I had my first—and, thank goodness! my only—taste of acute inflammatory rheumatism. I could stand the dull ache of the muscles fairly well, but when it got hold of the big nerves, and put on an extra spurt, it made me (you will pardon the expression), it made me "holler." We may reverently doubt whether Job himself, incarnation as he was of fortitude and patience, could have borne acute rheumatism or gout, which is rheumatism's more stylish brother, with the same sweetness that marked his deportment under a load of boils and a scolding wife.

No. Mrs. Hill has not employed the strong word "excruciating" without a license. There are more dangerous and fatal diseases, to be sure, than rheumatism; but few that go in to *hurt* you as it does. Advanced medical authors nowadays are saying it is impossible to tell exactly what pain is. I beg, from the humble view point of an unscientific layman, to suggest that if these dubious doctors will try a season of inflammatory rheumatism they will find out what pain is—even if they can't cure it.

"I could not," continues Mrs. Hill, "put my foot to the ground, and had to lie in bed with it. When I was a bit better, and able to move about, my steps were uncertain as those of a child learning to walk; and I continually feared I might fall. For over a year (a year lost out of my life, as I could do no work or enjoy any comfort or pleasure), I hobbled around in this way never free from pain.

"In hope of relief I tried almost everything—hot fomentations, rubbing oils, &c. But neither they nor the treatment of the doctors did me any good. In June of last year (1897) I made up my mind to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. It had cured my daughter of a serious ailment, and I fancied it might cure my rheumatism. After taking it for about a fortnight I was decidedly better. The pain was so much easier that I could rest and sleep and eat more than I had done for a long time. This so encouraged and cheered me up that I kept on taking the Syrup until I was entirely free from the complaint. That is now over a year ago, and I have not had a touch of rheumatism since, although I have undergone as much exposure as I previously did. You are at liberty to publish the facts in my case if you desire." ANN HILL, 80, Bellgrove Street, Glasgow, September 23, 1898.

In curing rheumatism, which is one of the more or less direct results of continued indigestion and liver torpor, Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects the digestive functions and purifies the blood, thus expelling the rheumatic poisons from the body, and guarding against their fresh formation. A valuable piece of knowledge to have in one's head when we consider that rheumatism is as common as it is painful.

SIR EDWARD BUCK, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, who has been placed on special duty to visit the different parts of India in connection with the question of technical education which is engaging the attention of the Government, arrived in Lahore this week and had a conference with the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, Sir Edward afterwards visited the Mayo School of Industrial Art, the Railway Technical School, the Central Training College, and other institutions for special education, and left Lahore on Thursday afternoon. Besides dealing with technical training for natives, Sir Edward Buck's report will probably include suggestions as to the teaching of arts and handicrafts to European and Eurasian boys.

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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

MARKETS closed owing to the *Holi* holidays.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats dull.
Good Bhownuggur 4 4-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 7-16 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The sum of about £500,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH, 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

MARSEILLES MARCH, 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Matiana left here homewards yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

The P. and O. s. s. Chusan arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. s. s. Plassy here at daylight to-day.
The. P. and O. s. s. Parramatta left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Maria Valerie" from Bombay for Trieste, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

The above Company's s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Calcutta for Trieste via Bombay, arrived at Rangoon on the afternoon of the 2nd inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Indus "which left Bombay on Thursday, the 14th ulto, arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 1st instant at 11 p.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain T A Collins, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Neidenfels, 3,477 tons, Captain E Groot, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Cyrus, 2,174 tons, Captain F Simmons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 19th February, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Mascotte, 3,084 tons, Captain J Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 15th February via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Yamaguchi Maru, 2,058 tons, Captain T Murai, will sail to-day for Yokohama, with a general cargo and Mr H Ishivawa, Mrs Muller, and 14 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line s s Soltan, 1,781 tons, Captain F Pohlenz, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs A S Steele and infant, Mrs J. Dunning and infant and 8 natives and 30 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Mascotte s Cyrus s	Johnson Simmons	Calcutta, Feb 15 Calcutta, Feb 19

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sultan s Maria (yacht)	Pohlenz Kemball	Zanzibar &c Aden

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Yamaguchi Maru, Murai for Yokohama.
„ Neidenfels, Groot, for Calcutta.
„ Ula, Collins, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coromandel, for China.
a „ Occanien, for China.
a To arrive.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH, 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—1000 cwts myrabollams and 218 cwts goowarseed K Joosubs and Co; 203 cwts old copper coins tG Purbhoodas and Co; 47 bales wool T Chimoodass.]

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—200 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey; 45 cwts fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 bales skins R M Kooka; 137 cwts gum H Virdhare; 32 casks Indian condiments Manackjee Poorjiajee and Sons; 375 cwt olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co:

Thorndale s—6 cwt fishmaws; 30 cwt pearl shell,; 37 cwt gum M H Merally; 99 cwt dry ginger; and 45 cwt blackpepper M Mooljee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—55 bales cotton D Balkrishna.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodbridge s—3061 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2001 cwt linseed A Blaschbeck and Co;

FOR GENOA.

Woodbridge s—2395 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton D Balkrishna.

FOR KOBE.

Vauxhall s—2 bales cotton Tata and Co; 74 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co; 650 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yamaguchi Maru s—250 cwt onions Hajee Oosman Abba; 20 cwt olibanum A C E Motiwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yamaguchi Maru s—19 bales piece goods Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluxmi, 5th March.

1. Orderly Officer for to-day:—Lt Bagshawe.
   Next for duty:—Lieut Yeo
   Orderly Sergeant for to-day:—Lenahan.
   Next for duty:—Sergt Long.
2. There will be Gun Drill and Squad Drill to-day at 6 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill order without Arms, putties not to be worn.
3. There will be Practice from 6 inch. B L and 10 inch R M L guns to-morrow at 6-30 a. m. Dress:—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 5th March.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 8th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.
3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday the 8th instant.
4. The Battalion will Parade for a Brigade Volunteer Field-day on Saturday next the 9th instant. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Cooria from the 11th to 16th March both days inclusive, Prospectus of which are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be obtained from Head-quarters. Entries should be made as early as possible to the Sergeant-Major at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular, showing a brisk to rapid fall in Lower Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Secunderabad and Bellary, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 10° in defect of normal at Raipur, Nagpur, Secunderabad, Bellary and Hoshangabad, and 6° to 9° in excess in Sind and at Deesa and Ahmedabad, and the minimum from 5° to 10° in excess at Bhavnagar, Para, Jeypore, Jhansi, Neemuch, Deesa, Khandwa and Indore. The highest temperature (in the shade was 98° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 53° at Cawnpore.

Humidity has increased considerably in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India, and the skies are cloudy in several places.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo, Deesa, Neemuch, Khandwa, Indore, Akola and Ahmednagar.

R. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOPER—February 21, at Yamethin, Upper Burma, the wife of W H A Cooper, P W D, of a son.

ELLIS—February 24, at the Waverley Hotel, Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel P M Ellis, R A M C, of a son.

KINLOCH—February 26, at Hope Park, Kotagiri, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of Angus M Kinloch, of a daughter.

WELSH—February 27, at Bareilly, the wife of Major D J Welsh, 2nd Border Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILKIN—ALLEN—February 14, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev J Syme, Chaplain of Lahore, Arthur H Wilkin, Punjab Police, to Catherine Selena, youngest daughter of Joseph Allen, Teignmouth, S Devon, England.

DEATHS.

FORBES—February 22, at Sultanpur, Oudh, of an aneurism of the heart, after intense suffering, George Forrest Greenlaw Forbes, I C S, Judge of Fyzabad, aged 38 years and nine months.

USBOURNE—February 24, at her son's bungalow, Umballa, Agnes Elizabeth Usbonne, aged 50.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

BRIGANDAGE IN INDIA.

PEOPLE living in the large towns are apt to speak very glibly of the blessings of peace and tranquillity in India, and when they read of acts of brigandage in Corsica, in Italy, or in Greece, to utter exclamations of thankfulness that we live in such security. In this country the dwellers in towns know little of life in the districts, and when we hear of our servants going to their "gaum" or our wealthy neighbours visiting "their native place," little is suggested beyond a little clump of huts covered with palm-leaves, a host of naked children, scores of pariah dogs and a deal of dust and dirt—in the midst of which there is perfect peace and an absence of work and worry which is almost idyllic. But the lives of the people, who inhabit those huts and make pretence of cultivating the little patches of land, are subject to violent perturbations at times and are probably no less eventful under the benign rule of the British, than they were in the days when the hordes of rival chiefs carried fire and destruction through the territories of their enemies. Systematic pillage may not be of such frequent occurrence as it was of old, but it is not the less complete when it does take place, nor is the work of spoliation more mercifully performed. Among the brigands of Southern Europe politeness is the one redeeming feature. A wealthy village is plundered, and an inoffensive traveller is detained. But the little inconveniences which are enforced on the victims are inflicted so delicately as to be almost enjoyable, especially if the ransom demanded from the interrupted tourist be well within his means and within easy distance. He is treated with courtesy and bowed out effusively when he has paid the price of his liberty. When a village is visited so long as there is no unseemly resistance, no further menace than the exhibition of a rifle or a keen-edged blade is resorted to, unless the gendarmerie make an untimely appearance on the scene, when it becomes necessary to fire a shot or two in order to cover a retreat. In India it is different. The brigands of this country, the dakaits, whose operations are reported upon this year by Mr. D. E. McCracken, do not appear to consider their work artistically performed unless after relieving their victims of their ornaments of gold and silver, they leave in their places decorative wounds and scars, inflicted from choice with flaming torches. They would deny that this decoration of the persons of the people they have despoiled has any artistic end in view. But the fact remains that they generally do leave such mementoes of their visits behind them.

A lighted torch occupies an important, perhaps the most important place, in the paraphernalia of the dakait. Nothing is calculated to have a more telling effect on a village or a villager, and no other appliance so successfully removes any inclination to dilatoriness on the part of the possessor of a valuable hoard to reveal its precise geographical position. It might be supposed the flare of the torch would serve to reveal to the local police the whereabouts of the dakaits and lead to their arrest and incarceration. But no such case has yet been recorded. Whenever the dakaits are captured, it is the result of an organised petty expedition with a high officer at its head. Instances in which dakaits have been interrupted in the midst of their operations are uncommon. Undue precipitateness in matters of the kind is not a failing of the Indian policeman. Therefore, the use of the torch is quite safe. The "modus operandi" of the dakait is perfectly open and above-board. Take the first case, recorded in the new official report—from Bikanir. The dakaits proceeded to the scene of the expedition mounted on camels and besides robbing the first financial gentleman, on whom they called, burnt him with torches, following up that delicate little attention by hacking him and his nephew with a hatchet, varying the operation on the next two householders, who wished to "not at home" them, by tying up their hands and blindfolding them. In a Kotah case they rode in strength on camels and horses, for which it is possible they never paid, and carrying a collection of arms which would almost fill a gallery in the National Museum, blind-folded their unwilling host and set fire to his brothers. Guns, swords, bows and arrows, pistols, knives, axes, kataris, daggers, cudgels, stones, sticks and clubs are all recognised in the equipment of organised dakait bands. In Hyderabad Territory they add slings, but the torch is indispensable. In three dakaities reported from Aurungabad, they found it desirable to beat and pinion persons and in one, the marauders caught hold of a woman they had robbed, carried her behind the temple of Hanuman, and there cut off her nose with a sword, a most unwieldy instrument for so delicate an operation. At Bir they cut off the ears of one of the villagers they had robbed. At Elangdal and Gulburga they applied torches to all and sundry. At Indur, on twelve occasions, the dakaits beat the complainants, their wives and brothers, and on three, applied burning torches and fire to the persons and mouths of the complainants, their wives, sons and sisters; and in another they burnt one of the complainants. In yet another instance the offenders tied up the wife of the complainant and in another blind-folded him. It is not until Akola is reached in the long list of dakaities that we find any lasting benefit to have been derived from the use of the fire, the whole of a Marwari's account books and documents being destroyed.

Almost countless cases of highway robbery occurred, but in none does it appear that persons were carried away hostage. They are generally tied to trees, a less troublesome proceeding. The number of persons implicated in dakaities during the past year is set down at 62,715. A great many cases were only technically dakaitis, being in reality grain riots and attempts to loot grain by starving Bhils and others, but as one district officer observes.—"This excuse has been exploited by some of the gangs which became more or less organised after the committal of several cases. I am of opinion that some of the gangs (as for instance the Manpur Bhil gang just arrested) have taken advantage of the state of the country, for in many cases the men, when arrested, have shewn no signs of famine, and have evidently been able to live well continuously, while in very few cases has a sufficient amount of food-stuff been looted to provide for any considerable period." It is satisfactory to know that necessary efforts are being made to stamp out crime of this class by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and besides procuring their punishment, the Department endeavours to put them in the way of earning an honest livelihood. That these efforts are not unappreciated may be gathered from the observations of Major Fagan on the Baoris in the Arandkheru settlement, where he discovered attempts to educate the children of the criminal tribes. Some of them were intelligent enough to read and write Hindi, repeat the multiplication table and answer single questions correctly. No school has been established, but the boys learnt all they knew from the police jemadar in charge of the settlement. As last was a famine year it was impossible to estimate how the settlement will prosper in agriculture, cultivation being at a standstill for want of rain. But there are evidences that the criminal tribes possess redeeming virtues and at some time in the distant future may be brought to the level of the every day villager.

THE SUGARCANE INDUSTRY. IT is frequently said that the poverty of the Indian ryot is occasioned by the extortion of Government taxes, but it is more than possible that if the ryot did not pay rent to Government he would have to pay a great deal more to some of his fellow countrymen. Without, however, going into this question the Government of India is showing by its acts that it desires to improve the position of its tenants. There is scarcely one product which he cultivates which is not under the careful observation of agricultural scientists who are daily acquiring knowledge, the use of which will help to improve the crops reaped. It is naturally most difficult to convince the ignorant cultivator that he can improve on the methods which have been handed down to him from generations, but there is evidence—continually accumulating—that he is gradually allowing himself to try new methods and new seed. Recently a handbook was issued on diseases of sugarcane cultivated in Northern India, and the last work on this subject contains the result of observations on sugarcane cultivation in Godaveri and Ganjam districts. The chief disease in this area is known as "red smut," a fungus which causes the leaves to fade and a series of red blotches to form through the length of the cane. It is not easy to discover the disease in the fields, but it is discovered when the sliced canes are put into the mill. The disease has been making terrible progress during recent years, and in four seasons the acreage under sugarcane has fallen from 6,000 to 1,000 acres. Mr. C. A. Barber, the botanist to the Madras Government, does not think it probable there will be any increase in the area cultivated until the ryot has confidence that his industry is not a mere lottery, in which all his careful cultivation and expensive manuring may but result in the destruction of his crop just before reaping, the disease developing with extraordinary rapidity at this time. The cultivators strictly observe the rotation of crops, and in many cases burn the dead leaves and stems of diseased cane. Mr. Barber points out the difficulty of making any practical suggestion until more extended observations have been made. He advocates that Government should establish nurseries of cane from disease-free areas and sell cane-seed to the ryots. In Ganjam the disease is not bad, and here the ryot has not so much water and therefore cultivates his land more systematically. In Godaveri the ryots rely on a thorough saturation of the ground instead of properly stirring it up. He does not advocate the introduction of new cane into the district, as it would be wasting money unless there is a properly equipped station for making analyses of the different kinds under new conditions, but Mr. Barber thinks the establishment of a small moveable laboratory, thoroughly equipped simply for the analysis of soils and canes, would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the sugar industry of the Presidency.

DE WET. As we anticipated the handful of followers who accompanied De Wet in his passage of the Orange River has grown into a commando. It is said to consist of fifteen hundred desperately hungry men, who, notwithstanding that hunger and the floods, succeeded in crossing the Orange River at Liliefontein, near the destroyed Colesberg bridge. Ex-president Steyn is reported to have been with De Wet. He was looking thoroughly miserable. It would have been more remarkable had he not, for the poor man's experiences of the last few months were not calculated to wreathe his face in sunny smiles. Why did he not accompany his colleague from the other side of the river to Europe, where he might now have been reposing in luxurious hotels? Mr. Kruger never had such a peaceful time in his life. But Mr. Steyn's fellow countrymen declined to allow him to leave. He is in pretty much the same position, with Christian De Wet, as the Empress-Dowager of China is with regard to Tung-Fu-Hsiang, and no matter how wretched he may look or feel, there is no rest for him while he has breath in his body, unless a friendly bullet terminates his mad career, or, a timely British patrol entrapping him, he is carried off to St. Helena, Ceylon or Cannanore. As for Christian De Wet, he has grown to revel in bloodshed and cruelty. His brother Piet, only a few days before the mail left, was reported to have appealed to him, urging that his common sense should at once compel him to recognise that the struggle he is carrying on is hopeless, and that it is better that all the Boers should yield, become loyal British subjects, and thus try to win back responsible government, as promised by the British. Unless this submission is made, Piet de Wet points out, the Boers will become reduced to an absolutely impoverished and degraded condition. They will lose all their substance in hopeless fighting, and when that is over will be left a mere working class, instead of a nation of independent farmers. Piet de Wet adds that he is convinced that the Transvaal Generals, Viljoen, Botha and Erasmus would submit to the British if only Christian de Wet would agree to do so. But while all emissaries of peace are flogged and shot, not much progress can be made in this direction.

THE AMIR. SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, who was Chief Political Agent in Afghanistan in 1880 and negotiated the whole arrangements with Abdur Rahman, by which he was acknowledged Amir of Kabul, has contributed to the new "Empire Review," an article, which is all too short, entitled "Reminiscences of the Amir." The publication of his autobiography aroused such widespread interest in the Amir that Sir Lepel complied with a request to record his reminiscences of the anxious times of twenty-one years ago, without reluctance. His sketch of our friend and ally is appreciative, for Sir Lepel claims that when the British Government, tiring of its barren campaigns in Afghanistan, was everywhere looking for a strong and capable prince to place on the throne of Kabul, it found one in Abdur Rahman, who has fulfilled all the hopes that were entertained of him. A genial, strong, clever man of the world, well informed on all subjects of general interest, eloquent, logical and with much humour, repartee, to talk to whom for any time is to form a strong feeling of liking and respect. That is his opinion. And it is fortunate after so many years that he is still able to maintain it for when Abdur Rahman was chosen Sir Lepel's recommendation was unequivocal. He said: "Of all possible claimants to the throne of Northern Afghanistan there is, in my opinion, no one who can compare with Sirdar Abdur Rahman Khan. Against him is the fact that he has for many years past resided in Russia and that it is almost certain that he has been allowed to escape, if not provided by it with arms and money to take the field in Afghanistan." Yet to support him seemed the best solution of a difficult problem and time has proved it so.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Sobraon, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 5 a. m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

PROFESSOR A. V. William Jackson visited the Parsee Tower of Silence yesterday morning. The famous Zoroastrian scholar was shown over the place by Shams-Ul-Ulama Jevanji Jamsetji Mody, the Secretary of the Parsee Panchayet.

THE Mahsud Waziris have now paid in Rs. 23,000 towards the fine of one lakh. Everything remains quiet on the frontier.

No further news has been received of the fighting in Jubaland, so it is presumed the Ogaden Somalis have not resumed the offensive.

COLONEL S. H. P. GRAVES, now on leave in England, will officiate as Superintendent of Port Blair when Colonel Temple proceeds on leave.

ANOTHER village, named Jarpal, population 409, has become infected with plague. It is situated in the Shakargarh tahsil of the Gurdaspur district.

AN anti-plague serum introduced by Professors Terni and Bandi of Messina is said to have been tried on a large scale with uniform success in Portugal and Brazil.

THE officials of the Waterloo Coursing Meeting the other day announced in their programme for the next week that "the arrangements previously made with pickpockets and welshers will be continued."

THE steam yacht Maria, under the command of Captain J. S. Kemball, sailed yesterday for Aden, with Mr. J. Reid Walker, the owner, and the following guests on board:—Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. Price Hughes, and Mr. G. I. Bland.

No cholera cases were reported from Jammu province from the 18th to the 24th of February inclusive. In Kashmir, excluding Srinagar, there were 44 cases and 23 deaths during the seven days, but in Srinagar there were no cases and no deaths.

IT has been decided to locate a number of Boer prisoners at Cannanore. There are several old barrack buildings there which, with a little repair, would provide excellent accommodation for a fairly large number of prisoners.

IN view of the coming move of the Government of India establishments from Calcutta to Simla, the medical inspection of travellers is to be resumed at the Kalka Railway station on or about the 15th instant. The road inspection posts at Kalka, Tara Devi and Tawi are also to be re-opened.

THE first census return published in Calcutta on Saturday was from Wano District, where Mr. Stewart Waterfield reported 4,467 males as forming the population. There was no census in Wano in 1891, as the post had not then been occupied. The return includes only troops and followers.

THE first list of subscriptions in response to Lady Curzon's appeal on behalf of the Victoria Scholarship Fund is published. It contains two splendid donations from the Maharanis of Gwalior of Rs. 50,000 each, Rs. 15,000 from the ladies of the Maharaja of Alwar's household and Rs. 2,500 each from the Maharaja and Maharani of Travancore. Her Excellency Lady Curzon has given Rs. 3,000 and the handsome total of 130,000 has already been reached.

MR. O'CONOR thinks that a material recovery in the cotton trade may now be confidently expected. Taking Bengal, Bombay, Sind, Madras, Hyderabad, Burma and Rajputana, which contain the principal cotton growing tracts, the total area under cotton is a fifth larger than last year, though it is still a little smaller than the average. The yield also is very much larger than last year, when the conditions were disastrous in Western and Central India, and this apparently is the ground of Mr. O'Conor's sanguine hope. During the present year the cotton exports to foreign countries have seriously declined (almost by one-half), as a result of the small quantity available from last year's extremely bad crop and of the great increase in price.

AT this time, writes the "Pioneer," when the talk is all of memorial making, it is interesting to note the work which is at present in progress on the ruins of the Lucknow Residency. Lord Curzon directed, when he paid his visit to the place, that steps should be taken to preserve the walls, which had suffered much from the rigours of an Indian climate. This work is now being done, and, as far as we are informed, is being done satisfactorily. The cracks in and the tops of the walls are being painted with good cement, and the ruins are being strengthened in other ways. The repairs do not interfere in any way with the present appearance of the building, and that is as it should be. When so much care is being lavished on the Residency, a little might be done in the beautiful cemetery adjoining. Many of the most important tombs and memorials have suffered so much by time and weather that the inscriptions are almost indecipherable. We believe, however, that two of the regiments, some of whose members lie in that honourable resting place, have been informed of the neglect and are likely to take steps to repair it. There is another destructive element against which stricter precautions might well be taken. Some of the American tourists who visit the place have in their thirst for curiosities actually chipped off pieces of Sir Henry Lawrence's tomb, and one lady was found at work inside the railing. It is sad to think that there are people who can violate the stone on which one of the noblest epitaphs ever written is inscribed, but it may be necessary to place a railing over the top as well as round the sides of the tomb.

SIGNALLING TO MARS.

BY SIR ROBERT BALL, F.R.S.

I REMEMBER an occasion when the scientific world received a veritable "message from Mars," which excited the liveliest interest and astonishment. I am not now referring to the admirable play which we have all enjoyed, and whose title is expressed by the words just written; I am thinking of the meeting of the British Association which was held at Plymouth in the year 1877. This particular meeting, otherwise memorable from the circumstance that the marvellous instrument which we know as the telephone was then first made known to some of us, was by a singular coincidence the occasion on which one of the most striking astronomical discoveries of the century was first announced on this side of the Atlantic. Thus writes Sir Robert Ball in an article in the "Pall Mall Magazine" apropos of Tesla's statements.

It was on August 11th, 1877, Sir Robert continues, that Professor Asaph Hall, using the great refracting telescope in the observatory of Washington, discovered two minute satellites revolving about the planet Mars. Having taken another couple of nights to verify and complete this observations, he despatched the telegram to Europe which was read at the British Association.

Many of us will remember the keen interest which this discovery excited. Had not previous great observers, including even Sir William Herschel himself, toiled, yet toiled ineffectually, to discover moons circling about this planet? Had not Tennyson assured of the absence of satellites, spoken of the "moonless Mars"? It was reserved for the distinguished American astronomer, on the occasion we have mentioned, to be successful where his predecessors, less fortunate in their instruments and opportunities, had failed. If Professor Hall had found even a single moon attendant on the ruddy planet, the discovery would have rendered his name for ever famous in the annals of great observers. But his industry and skill met with a far more splendid reward: he discovered a second moon, and he pointed out to us the extraordinarily rapid movement of this inner satellite which in three or four hours had moved from one side of the planet to the other. Nay, further, he was able to announce, even in the earliest days of his discovery, one of the great facts which these satellities disclose—he was able to tell us the weight of the planet Mars. This was of much importance, because the weight of a planet is an astronomical element about which there is always some uncertainty unless a satellite belonging to the planet can be made to give its definite pronouncement on the subject.

My reason in now referring to this matter of somewhat ancient history is to call attention to the date when the discovery was made. I should not perhaps say the date—I should rather say the month of the year. Asaph Hall's famous observation was made in August; and this is a fact which all who desire to see wonderful sights in Mars should lay to heart. They need never expect to obtain very attentive hearing from the astronomical world unless they are able to say their observations of the planet have been made in or about the month of August. Do not, please, let it be inferred from this statement that Mars is in a favourable position for observation in August of every year. This is, indeed, by no means the case. For example, Mars is not at the present moment in a really good position for observation; but next August it cannot be observed at all. Perhaps a few words of explanation will be necessary.

The Earth and Mars and the Sun come into line, with the Earth between the two other bodies, once every two years and two months, or, to be more accurate, once every seven hundred and eighty days. When this is the case, Mars is said to be in opposition, and comes on the meridian at midnight. The planet is then in general much nearer to us than when he occupies any other position. If the orbits of the Earth and of Mars were each exact circles, then the distance between Mars and the Earth at each opposition would of course be always the same; and accordingly every two years and two months the planet would be in a good position for observing, and every one of these periods of good seeing would be equally advantageous with every other. But the tracks of the Earth and of Mars are ellipses, not circles. Mars, in fact, departs so considerably from a circle that the distance from the Earth to the planet at the time of opposition is in some cases twice as great as it is at other times. We know, of course, that if the distance of an object be doubled, the apparent size it presents is reduced to one-fourth, and consequently the features on Mars are seen four times as well during favourable oppositions as they are at unfavourable.

We thus obtain a guide as to the occasion on which the planet can be seen to the greatest possible advantage. The point in the Earth's track which approaches most closely to the orbit of Mars is that which our Earth occupies on August 26th in each year. On that particular day the Earth passes between the Sun and that point of the heavens in which Mars must be situated when he is nearest to the Sun. In like manner, on February 22nd in each year the Earth passes between the Sun and that point in the heavens in which Mars must be situated when he is at the greatest distance from the Sun. We can now readily obtain the principles which will guide us in determining whether an opposition is, or is not, favourable to the study of the features of the planet. If it should happen that the oppisiton occurred actually on August 26th, then Mars would be at the best possible position, and as near as it can come to the Earth under any possible circumstances. If on the other hand, the opposition should happen to take place on February 22nd, it would then be about as unfavourable as possible; for if the opposition happened at any other time of the year, the Earth and the planet would be nearer together. We thus see that we have by the date alone a very fair test as to the excellence of any opposition of Mars for the purpose of a minute scrutiny of its surface. The nearer that date is to August 26th the better the opportunity, while the nearer that date is to February 22nd the worse the opportunity.

For an opposition of Mars to take place at the most favourable time is a somewhat rare occurrence. It did, however, happen in 1877, when the opposition occurred on September 5th, which was only ten days after the best conceivable date. It was the knowledge of this circumstance which induced Professor Asaph Hall to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity, and to undertake that careful search for the satellites of Mars which was crowned with such remarkable success. Those of us who remember the appearance of Mars as a glorious ruddy orb in the autumn of 1877 will easily appreciate the significance of an opposition which occurred at the right time. We had another fairly good opposition in 1892, and there will be another in 1909.

I have introduced this little discussion for the purpose of explaining the remark that astronomers never expect any startling discoveries to be made about Mars, its satellites, or its markings, unless those discoveries are made in either August or September. I hope I have made it clear that we do not mean that such discoveries may be looked for every August and September; but it is certainly true that the conditions of observations cannot, from the nature of things, be exceptionally favourable unless in the two months mentioned.

This consideration finds its significance in connection with the paragraphs which have been going the round of the papers within the last few weeks as to certain alleged remarkable phenomena presented by this planet. Every astronomer who reads these statements, and is asked to believe that strange manifestations are apparent from this neighbouring world, will at once say that, as such things were not seen when the opposition was really favourable, it is in the highest degree unlikely that they are to be seen now, when the opposition is about as bad as it can be. If these wonderful things had veritable existence, it is not in January or February that we should be reading of them; for, as already remarked, in such months as these we can never expect important observations to be made of Mars. No one who has ever looked at the glory of that planet in an August or September opposition, and its comparative feebleness when the opposition occurs in less favoured months, will hesitate for a moment in viewing with very grave doubts any statements of alleged signs in the planet at the present time. I do not, indeed, go so far as to say that it is absolutely impossible for a discovery to be made about the globe of Mars at a February opposition, but the improbability of such an achievement is so exceedingly great that an unusual amount of testimony of the very strongest kind would be required to outweigh the presumption against it.

(To be continued.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ORANGE RIVER BY DE WET.

LONDON, MAR. 4.

Reuter wiring from Colesberg on the 1st instant, says that Steyn and De Wet crossed the Orange River yesterday at Liliefontein near the destroyed Colesberg bridge with 1,500 men.

While they were crossing they were under the fire of eight Colonial scouts who were well concealed and who killed several of the enemy. The fire was not returned.

Notwithstanding the height of the river and strength of the current, the Boers managed to get over eight carts, but abandoned five and many horses.

A farmer at Liliefontein says that Steyn looked thoroughly miserable and that the whole Commando was desperately hungry.

THE KING IN LONDON.

His Majesty the King arrived in London from Germany yesterday.

THE MANCHURIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent states that Great Britain, Japan, Germany, Austria, Italy, and the United States have protested to China regarding the Manchurian Convention, but it is expected that China will yield to Russia.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKE.

The dock strikers at Marseilles, yesterday, stoned the drivers who were carting goods which had been landed there.

French Cruisers have been ordered to be ready to carry the mails, if necessary.

The P. and O. steamer Himalaya with Sir Thomas Sutherland on board was unable to land her cargo destined for Marseilles.

EXPEDITION AGAIN ORDERED BY WALDERSEE.

The "Standard" Tientsin correspondent says that Count Waldersee has received his orders for a possible expedition to start on the 7th instant and that General Cummings will command the British contingent.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAR. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sobraon, with English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

MR. CHATTERTON AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton, of the Madras Engineering College, has arrived here to discuss with the Viceroy the subject of technical education and is stated to be likely to be placed on special duty for three years, to travel about India and suggest means of improving and fostering native industries.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir George Wolseley, Commanding Madras, embarks from Bombay on the 9th instant on eight months' leave home.

Captain Brinkley, 1st Royal Warwickshires, has been appointed Adjutant of the Hyderabad Volunteers Rifles, vice Major Cox, vacated.

Orders amounting to fourteen lakhs of rupees are being placed in India, for great coats for troops in South Africa for the coming Transvaal winter.

Lieutenant Belton, I. M. S., and two Hospital Assistants have been ordered to Berbera in connection with the Somaliland operations.

Captain Hornby, 2nd Punjab Infantry, has been deputed to the Punjab to select men for the contingent to be formed of Volunteers from the Punjab and Bombay armies for three years' service in Africa to relieve the Indian troops lent to the Uganda protectorate in 1898.

Rupees 55,000 are being provided for Government purchases of siege train bullocks for the next year.

Stores are being indented for from Home for the equipment by Bengal and Madras medical departments of two British and two Native general hospitals for 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Field Army.

It is notified that the new 48th Bengal Pioneers are to be raised at Lucknow and the 49th Garhwal Rifles at Lansdowne. Both will be armed with Lee-Metfords.

Five more casualties amongst Native ranks are reported from China.

The 2nd Essex Regiment have arrived from Burma and entrained here for Allahabad.

SOME further slight delay may occur in the arrival of the magazine rifles for India, as the Home authorities, a week ago, had still an insufficiency of packing cases for the 20,000 rifles and 10,000 carbines waiting ready for despatch. It is interesting to note that the actual strength of the army in India, excluding officers, was on January 1st, British, 56,702; Native, 127,666; or some 30,000 below the normal numbers.

FRESH orders are published regarding the entry of officers into the Commissariat-Transport Department. Officers nominated under Appendix 62, A. I., Volume 5, serve one year as probationers supernumerary, after which they will be absorbed into the authorised strength of the Department. The number of probationers is for the present fixed at eight probationers, to be paid and graded as Deputy Assistant Commissary-Generals. The term of probation is to be wholly employed in learning the duties, after which a permanent appointment is made, to date from the beginning of the probation.

THE WALDORF CO.

THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.

LAST night a good house at the Novelty Theatre greeted the Waldorf Co., when they appeared in the farcical comedy, "The Wrong Mr. Wright." The piece is very entertaining and was excellently played, the audience being kept in almost continuous laughter. The last act, in which the wrong Mr. Wright after being in danger of arrest as his defaulting cashier, appears clothed and in his right name, seemed to drag a little and lacked the grip and sparkle of the previous acts; but generally the performance was admirable and produced great merriment. Mr. Norval McGregor, as the wrong Mr. Wright, was capital in a role widely different from others in which he has appeared with distinction. Miss Waldorf as Henrietta Oliver, the lady dectective, had a part which was not exacting. Miss Bessie Freeman as Lillie Bird (with song) was vivacious and bright and Miss E. M. Hallett and Mrs. A. Dow-Currier were as successful as usual. Of the other members of a talented cast Mr. P. Lowe achieved a distinct and popular success as an exaggerated dude and Messrs. Lawrence Hanray, George Arnold, W. W. Bond and Walter Durant were all excellent. This afternoon a matinee performance of "Macbeth" will be given and to-night the Waldorf Co. close their season at the Novelty with the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Norval McGregor appears as Shylock, and Miss Waldorf as Portia.

THE C.-P. AND N.-W.-P. CENSUS RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

The Census returns for a good many districts in the Central Provinces and the North-West Provinces and Oudh have now been submitted. They show a serious decrease in the population in a number of places in the Central Provinces, the worst being Chuikhadan State, whose population is reduced by 27 per cent.

The North West Provinces, on the other hand, return a considerable increase, with some notable exceptions.

The population of Cawnpore has increased by eight thousand souls.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

The Maharajah of Udaypore has subscribed a lakh of rupees to the Victoria Memorial Fund.

ROUGH CENSUS RETURNS.

The Census rough returns show an increase of 0·76 per cent. in Sultanpur district, of 1·07 in Jalaun district, of 7·95 in Alwar State, of 8·28 in Alwar City and of 13·59 in the Muzaffarnagar district.

THE PROPOSED COCHIN HARBOUR.

The Chief Engineer of the Cochin State has been directed to furnish the Government with definite proposals for the Cochin harbour.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

THE most extraordinary season on record is what the present winter bids fair to be remembered, as in Calcutta, the oldest resident admits he has never known it so cool in February, and the curious thing is that there are no appearances of a change. With Simla still under snow and pleasant December coolness extending throughout the whole of Upper India, at a time when the hot south wind ought to have well set in, there is something uncanny in the situation. The terrible experiences of the two recent famines have taught us so thoroughly to distrust anything unusual about the weather, that some anxiety has been caused. It is impossible, however, not to appreciate the present and to enjoy our good luck whilst it lasts. A corollary of the unusual prolongation of the cold weather is the postponment of the early spring rains in the tea districts. This, on the top of legislative interference with the cooly wage, and threatened enhancement of the tea duties in England, is filling the Sylhet planters' cup of trouble to the brim. The Indigo merchant is also despondent, though a ray of hope has dawned upon his struggles during the past few months. The depression of the two great planting industries, however, on which the prosperity of Calcutta largely turns, has had a very sobering effect on the whole community.

Things, nevertheless, are going on very much as usual. The Presidency Athletic meeting, last Saturday, attracted an immense crowd and the gate money must have been proportionately considerable. The entries were good and the winning of the army championship by the Black Watch popular. The annual Tennis Championship meeting is now in full swing and attracts a good deal of attention. The finals next Saturday will most probably lie between the same couple that met each other in the deciding round last year, namely, Kidd of Calcutta and Fleming of Mandalay. The betting is again on the latter.

The agitation against the Wages' clauses, in the Assam Labour Bill, now pending before the Viceroy's Council, is still the dominating fact. There have been plenty of other things, however, also going on. The meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday alone has given us plenty to talk about. It was, as usual, the occasion for a lament over the deficiences of the wagon supply of the East Indian Railway, and for a general discussion regarding the Calcutta commercial position. Perhaps, the most important of the points brought up referred to the insanitary condition of the city and the serious block of business in the Calcutta High Court. As regards the latter, matters have got to a pass where something will have to be done, and as the difficulty is one which affects other centres in India as well as Calcutta, it may be worth while to sketch the position. The creation, a few years ago, of a Commercial Cause List, the cases on which take precedence, in the matter of hearing over all other cases, has worked well so far as disputes relating to business transactions are concerned. For all other original cases, however, the block has grown worse and worse until at present there are some six hundred causes awaiting hearing. An additional Judge has recently been moved to the original side, but this is insufficient to meet the case, while it means reduced efficiency on the Apellate Side of the Court. The Government, therefore, are being called upon loudly to appoint more judges.

This, once more, raises the old dispute which is as to whether it is better to strengthen the bench or reduce the number of appeals that are sent up. The second of the two alternatives finds favour in some official circles, but the commercial community as well as the courts, themselves, are strongly against it. The feeling here is that whatever may be the case in the Punjab, the subordinate courts in Bengal cannot be kept upon the lines without the constant check which an appeal to the High Court implies. The check would be lessened were appeals reduced and this is regarded with anxiety by those well qualified to know what it would mean. India is, after all, a country of compromises and expedients, and there is much to be said for the argument that a wrong judgment when given promptly is often much better than a right judgment given after the injured party's substance has been eaten up in costs. This pre-supposes, however, that the decision is an honest one, and it is just on this point that the supervision exercised by the High Court over the subordinate judiciary is esteemed so highly.

But I digress from the events of the week in Calcutta. Prominent amongst the latter I should refer to the exceedingly interesting address delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Metcalfe Hall, last Tuesday. Your readers have already been made acquainted, by telegram, with its principal contents at least, so far as its bearing upon the question of the Queen Victoria Memorial is concerned. Of almost equal importance was the announcement it made, by the way, of the inauguration of what is almost a new policy, on the part of the Government of India towards the Chiefs and Princes. Under Lord Curzon's guidance the Government of India proposed to lay themselves out in the future, more completely than they have done in the past, to cultivate personal relations with the rulers of the feudatory states. To this end arrangements are being made to return in Calcutta some measure of the hospitality so freely offered to officials of the Government of India when they visit the capitals of Native States. Hastings' House and grounds which are being set aside for the purpose, are of altogether unique interest in the history of Calcutta. The building is situated in park-like surroundings in Alipore, the pretty suburbs of Calcutta, where the historical duel between Warren Hastings and Francis took place. The house is the one that Hastings himself occupied. It is a large one and contains what is probably without exception the finest banquetting hall in Calcutta. It is well suited, therefore, to the purpose to which it is now to be put, and its reversion to use as the guest-house of the Governor-General in Council, is a fitting sequel to its past history. That the ghost of Warren Hastings' is said to walk its corridors will render it only the more interesting to the guests it is now to receive.

The statement made at the same time by His Excellency to the effect that the negotiatons are approaching completion for the establishment of an Imperial Library in the Metcalfe Hall in Calcutta is also an important one. It will be remembered that about seven years ago Mr. G. W. Forrest, of the Bombay Educational Service, was appointed Director of Records with the Government of India. Under his scholarly care and that of his able successor Mr. Hill, the great collection of miscellaneous books which had long lain in the store rooms of the Home Department were arranged and catalogued. This collection, together with the interesting, but much neglected, volumes belonging to the old subscription library housed in the upper storey of the Metcalfe Hall, will form the nucleus of the new institution.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING NOTES.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CHALLENGER.

NOTES ON ENGLISH CUP TIES.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

AFTER a fortnight's cessation from hunting it was rather hard that sport should have been interrupted again last week by the snow, which in many districts lay to a depth of several inches. In the Shires hounds were not seen abroad until Saturday, but in some countries they not only kept their appointments but showed good sport on the two previous days. The weather still seems to be unsettled. The wind comes from the north or north-west, and it is to be feared that further snowfalls are not improbable. Mr. E. W. Dunn, who succeeded Mr. F. Swindell as Master of the Old Berkshire in 1898, has intimated his intention to retire at the close of the season. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the Old Berkshire included the countries now hunted by the Cirencester and Cricklade divisions of the V.W.H. In its present form the hunt has existed since 1830, and many well-known names appear on the roll of masters. The resignation of Mr. John Fullerton, Master of the Badsworth, is announced, and Mr. Wilson, who succeeded his brother in command of the Ledbury two years ago, also intends to retire. The Badsworth, with which Mr. Fullerton has held office since 1895, is an old-established and famous pack which dates its origin from 1730. Mr. C. F. P. M'Neill has been elected Master of the North Cotswold, in the place of Captain Cyril Stacey. Mr. M'Neill is well known in the Shires, but has not previously, I believe, officiated as M.F.H. Captain Burns-Hartopp continues to make excellent progress towards recovery.

Being anxious not to lose the remainder of the season, those who usually follow the Royal Buckhounds have approached Mr. Barthropp, Master of the Berks and Bucks Harriers, and certain arrangement have been entered into. Until the end of the season Mr. Barthropp has consented to hunt stag twice a week, the meets being held alternately on either side of the Thames. Mr. Barthropp, who carries the horn himself, has had much experience of all the varieties of hunting. He is extremely popular in the counties which his hounds visit, and this temporary arrangement is certainly the best that could have been made. At one time the Prince Consort hunted the Berks and Bucks, which is one of the oldest packs of harriers in existence. He was succeeded by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., and then for many years the late Sir Robert Harvey was Master—a good all-round sportsman and greatly liked in the neighbourhood.

The Master, Mr. Even Hanbury, was in command on Saturday when the Cottesmore hounds came to Pickwell. Snow still lay about the fences, and this, together with the treacherous nature of the going, caused the attendance to be very limited. Scent lay well, however, and two capital runs were enjoyed. The first started from Felstead's Spinney, and hounds ran their quarry in a big ring round by Barry's Gorse, the Whissendine Brook—famed in many a stirring verse and graphic description,—and back to the starting point. Eventually this fox was marked to ground not far from Stapleford Park, and a move was made to the Cottage Plantation. A fox was quickly away, and running across the Park he set his mask for the Whissendine; short of it he bore round to the left and the pack pressed him hard across the steeplechase course and away towards Gartree Hill. The end came near Bunton Hall, hounds scoring a kill at the end of a right good gallop. There was a rare scent on Friday, when the South Cheshire hounds met at Wistaston Hall, and the day's sport has not been excelled this season. Getting well away after an outlying fox, hounds hunted him smartly past Dorfold Park and Baddily Gorse to Ridley. The pace was undeniable, and with the going somewhat heavy the field had their work cut out to keep on terms. At the end of a brilliant run, which lasted upwards of an hour, hounds pulled down their fox close to the Whitchurch road. Another fast gallop was obtained later in the day, and this also resulted in a kill.

Saturday afternoon's football programme was embarrassingly full. Two Rugby Union internationals and sixteen cup ties have to be considered. The afternoon was bright and favourable, and these eighteen matches alone interested a quarter of a million spectators. The demonstration of enthusiasm over the opening of the competition for the English Cup was remarkable, and at Owlerton and Sunderland, where in each case the gate returns were 26,000, record attendances for a first round were established. Saturday's results contained one of those big surprises which are always possible in cup-tie matches, where the players allow themselves to become greatly concerned about the importance of their work. At Middlesbrough Newcastle United were badly beaten—a brilliant side, which is well in the running for the honours of the First Division of the League, vanquished by a middling combination in the Second Division. This one result excepted, the other matches ended very much according to general anticipation.

The fortunes of the present cup-holders will be watched with some anxiety by those of their followers who were present at Owlerton on Saturday. It was a day on which Bury people could jubilate over a victory, but not a day on which their performances inspired confidence that the team will journey far in this season's competition. To put it bluntly, the team was distinctly lucky to get through the first round. If the Sheffield Wednesday forwards had only exercised more judgment when shooting for goal the result would probably have been different. Bury were out-played in the first half, and up to a certain point were almost beaten after the interval. But every time the Wednesday forwards got near goal one or other of them made a feeble long range attempt to score, which either ended in the ball going outside the net or plumping conveniently into the arms of Thompson. The back play of the Wednesday team was perfection, but the forwards were disappointing. They had excellent opportunities. Some of these they created themselves by clever dribbling and passing, but they turned none to solid account. Massey, their goalkeeper, shaped rather poorly at the short with which the Bury goal was scored. The ball approached obliquely on the turf, and the goalkeeper, touching it with one of his hands, appeared to turn it between his feet into the net. The movement of the Bury right wing by which Wood was enabled to make this lucky and successful kick was very prettily done, but generally speaking, the Bury form was unequal and certainly below what they have shown in some of their earlier matches this season.

The victory of Sheffield United at Sunderland was the outcome of a game much ahead of the usual cup tie. The visitors led off at the start with a tremendous dash, but they did not keep this going long, and very soon the teams were on an equal footing. The winning goal was obtained from a miskick by a Sunderland player, and this was a rare piece of good fortune for Sheffield, because without it the game would undoubtedly have been drawn. Doig, the Sunderland goalkeeper, defended magnificently, and that his side lost was no reflection upon his share in the day's labour. The goal, by the way, was kicked by Lipsham, and it was his first success since he joined the United team.

The defeat of Manchester City by West Bromwich Albion was always regarded as possible, because at home the Albion play a game which puzzles even their redoubtable neighbours Aston Villa, and no team drawn away from its own ground had a harder task to undertake than Manchester City. It was only a one goal victory, but it might easily have been a large one. Wheldon, who was taken over from Aston Villa in the hope that he would do great things for the Albion, appears hardly to have realised expectations. Aston Villa had an ample revenge on Millwall for the reverse they received in a competition last year. By scoring five goals to nothing they achieved the best performance of the day. At Nottingham both the home teams were successful, The County, like some other club this season, found Liverpool by no means formidable away from the banks of the Mersey, and Notts Forest had in Leicester Fosse foemen hardly worthy of their steel. Bolton Wanderers defeated Derby County by one goal, the advantage, one may perhaps reckon, of playing at home. The teams now safely through the first round are West Bromwich Albion, Bolton Wanderers, Bury, Notts Forest, Notts County, Aston Villa, Sheffield United, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Woolwich Arsenal, Everton, Reading, and Middlesbrough. After ties Small Heath beat Stoke, Tottenham Hotspur defeated Preston, Burnley beat Newton Heath, and Kettering beat Chesterfield.

The Rugby internationals were very different in character, and that at Edinburgh, where the Wales fifteen were well beaten, appears to have been the better exhibition of the game. In Scotland the three-quarter game has in recent years been cultivated with as much care almost as in Wales, and as a result one saw Bancroft and his present team overcome at the tactics which have generally carried the Welsh colours to victory. Although one or two of the Scottish backs appeared to lack experience the side played a remarkably even and intelligent game, and on Saturday evening the committee paid them the compliment of selecting them en bloc to play against Ireland a fortnight hence. Scotland, it is rather interesting to note, gave away a stone apiece in weight, but they made up for this in smartness. Sivright, Ross, and Frew showed that forwards of short stature and sturdy build are fully equal to much heavier men if the right way to work is only taken. England were worsted by Ireland by a four points margin in a game that was too full of tight scrummaging to be really interesting. There was, however, good football on both sides, and the principal point of difference between the teams was at half back, where Ireland had distinctly the better pair. The back play of the England side lost much of its effectiveness through a certain wildness in passing; in other respects most of the men did well. Sagar's fault at full back was nervousness. The team was well captained by W. L. Bunting, the old Richmond player, who keeps up his form by regular work in the football field at the rather famous nursery of Rugby footballers—Bromsgrove School.

Although the workmen of Messrs. Denny Brothers at Dumbarton have been engaged on the building of Sir Thomas Lipton's second American Cup challenger for over two months, the progress made has been disappointing; and there seems now to be a possibility that the boat may not be ready for the trial races at the date orignally fixed. In their contract the builders were not bound down to any specified date, but there was an understanding that the yacht should be ready for launching in the last week of March. The exceptional precautions taken for preventing any considerable number of workmen learning any particulars of the work have naturally been a hindrance, and it is now apparent that a special effort will be necessary to have the boat ready for launching at the time mentioned. Accordingly, the number of men working at the boat has been greatly increased, and the work now goes forward night and day. An immense amount of material has already been shaped and fitted, but it is doubtful whether the yacht can be ready for launching in March. A powerful dredger has started work off the yard for the purpose of clearing out a launching berth, and the channel out to the fairway of the Clyde will afterwards be deepened to allow the passage of the challenger.

A telegram from Marseilles states that the well-known twenty-ton cutter Laurea, belonging to Mr. Edward Hore, of the Royal Temple Yacht Club, after finishing a race on Sunday, ran on the rocks at the end of the breakwater, and became a total loss All her crew were saved. Laurea was built by Messrs. Sibbick and Co., of Cowes, in 1899, and proved one of the fastest crafts of her size afloat. Her chief triumph was her successful defence on two occasions of the Coupe de France from vessels specially built with a view to taking that international trophy back to France. In 1900, at Ramsgate, her opponent was Quandmeme, which she easily defeated. At Trouville Regatta last August Laurea won the Grand Prize of £400 and one of the Prix d'Honneur presented by the French President.

The invasion of American jockeys will be renewed this next flat-racing season, and all because our conservative trainers will not acknowledge that the American style of riding is more effective than the oldfashioned English one. Mr. Corrigan has imported the brother's Waldo, and now it is announced that Mr. Brodrick Cloete has engaged Willie Buchanan, a Californian jockey, at a salary of £1,600 for the season. Of course, the Reiffs are coming back, though Tod Sloan will be missing. It is to be hoped that the American visitors will not import with them the tricks of foul riding, upon which the "The Spirit of the Times" comments caustically. That authority says that the past racing season in America was "remarkable for the amount of foul riding done by the jockeys at the metropolitan tracks. . . Contesting animals have had their chances ruined time and again by the reckles tactics and illjudged efforts of their riders. . . . Scarcely a day passed but one, two, or three of the young ruffians were called into the judge's stand and talked to. . . . To such an extent does this lawlessness exist that a week before Sloan's recent visit the racing daily columns called upon the jockeys to give him a fair chance, showing that it was generally expected that they would not if they could help it." The "Spirit" atributes much of the evil to the minor lights losing their heads, and more of this is anticipated, the "Spirit" adding, "Most of our best jockeys have gone to England, and more are going."

Queen Alexandra has long shared with the King an interest in the famous Sandringham dog kennels. Her Majesty is the patron of the Ladies' Kennel Association and the King of the International Kennel Club. The Duchess of Connaught is the president of the L. K. A. This large and influential society was founded in 1894. Queen Alexandra has manifested her interest in its welfare by exhibiting some of her prized dogs at every show. One of her Majesty's favourites is Alex, a Russian wolf-hound, classed as a Borzois. Alex possesses a long head of the true type, well set in his shoulders, with a mild, intelligent countenance; his frame is symmetrical, legs straight, and his coat silky and glossy. In short, he is a very handsome dog. A few critics contend that his feet are too flat, but more experienced judges prefer splawfeet to cats' feet. Alex has won his Royal mistress over fifty first prizes and many championships. Another favourite dog of the Queen is a handsome collie, Sandringham Lochiel, which was presented to her Majesty by the president of the Scottish Kennel Club and was successful at the Regent's Park show. The Queen visited the show and requested that Lochiel should be brought to her. The way in which the dog recognised and welcomed her was delightful to witness. The Queen possesses some very fine smooth basset hounds which have gained many distinctions at Regent's Park, the Alexandra Palace, Crystal Palace, and elsewhere. The most natable of these dogs are Sandringham Locky, Sandringham Flash, Sandringham Gaiety, and Saracenesca.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Census returns for the Bombay Presidency began o come in yesterday. In view of the effects of famine and pestilence the figures of population will be regarded with more than ordinary interest. The first completed returns received by the Provincial Superintendent of Census, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, were those relating to the Surjana State and these were the only complete figures received up to yesterday evening. They show a decrease in the population of the State compared with the results of the Census taken ten years ago. The figures are given below and others will be published daily as received. The totals of the last Census are given for purposes of comparison:—

Name of District, State or City.	Number of Houses.		Population in 1891.			Population in 1901.		
	In 1891.	In 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Surgana State ...	2246	2227	6545	5853	12398	6059	5475	11534

In regard to the Census of Bombay City, returns of six out of 32 sections have still to be received. So far the population shows a decrease of 50,000.

MENTONE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Mentone:—We have been revelling in lovely sunshine up to Saturday last (Feb. 2) when the weather suddenly changed, and biting East winds, rain and snow set in with apparently British determination to abide with us. The sun had to retire before all this confusion. Snow slipped down into the valleys silently and the high hills around looked like freshly iced cakes, yesterday. We were, however, not to be deterred from a visit which I had planned to Bordighera, and I and my partner started, got as far as Ventimiglia by train in a comfortable first-class compartment, which was a mistake, unless we meant to do the whole way in luxury. We took from these economic seats in an omnibus that testified to all an Italian's disregard for such trifles as washing or brushing. The vehicle was crowded with kindly, but equally neglected Italians, men and women, and their attendants and wholly unconventional babies. In this company and fashion we bumped along for an hour until we reached Bordighera. The other passengers were not even stoical, they were absolutely good-humoured, the outrageous Italian babies not disturbing in the least their non-owners. We were sitting over and among cocks and hens, eggs, oranges and sundry parcels of clothing. For me I was speechless, which, I am sorry to say, my partner was not. His language was stronger than artists would approve, but what can one do when brimming over with horror in a bumping and crowded omnibus. The wrong expression is sure to be shaken out of you. I felt in honor bound to make the best of it and I did, for I had planned, and indeed insisted on the expedition, but I felt that no one should indulge in a partner who allows a saving sense of humour to get mislaid in the baggage with which he or she goes round the world. Bordighera, I confess, did not compare well with Mentone, though it is declared to be more bracing. There was a wind blowing at "the Point" that might have been honestly called a hurricane and nearly carried me over the cliff. The streets are dark and cold and narrow, everything looks decayed and tumbled down, though real artists rave and study and paint its "bits" and its "corners." When we had battled with the wind and seen all we could, we found a nice hotel with hot coffee and rolls that revived our spirits, and brought back the smile to my partner's puckered lips. Still we forbore trying the omnibus on our return journey. We drove in comfort and almost glory in time for dinner at Mentone.

Mentone delights us, chiefly, perhaps, because we all keep so well, and any of us who are lucky, or who can afford to lose money without losing temper as well, can enjoy the tables—ten minutes away—at that wickedly fascinating Monte Carlo. I have been over several times, but I have not broken the Bank yet. The crowd on the Terrace gardens and in the rooms is wonderful. Monte Carlo is simply crammed this season, and one sees all the well-known London men and women there. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz—not Schwerin (you might think she was,) walks from table to table, throwing down her notes, but never waiting to see if she wins or loses, does not even turn her head, so we conclude that she has people scattered about who look after her interests everywhere. I have witnessed fights over winnings, I have had my money stolen from me, and seen a man taken round to be identified by the croupiers as having played and lost before having his fare paid home. I have seen more of the "half-world" there in one half hour than I have ever seen before, even in London, and I have watched the pigeon-slaughter, and felt absolutely sick at its senseless, sportless, cruelty. Yet the sun seems to shine brighter there than anywhere else on the Riviera. The scenery is lovely, the gardens a dream of beauty, and the life in the Casino perpetually interesting. People are gathered there from every quarter of the globe, Russians, French, Germans, English jostling each other to get to the tables. Conversations assail your ears in every language and over all the monotonous cry "Messieurs, faites le jeu" "Rien ne va plus." But the horrors one reads of I have not seen.

The Carnival here and at Nice has been postponed on account of the "unprecedentedly" severe weather. I have heard much of the Queen's Pageant from all sorts and conditions of men. One of her A. D. C.'s was here and was summoned to the Funeral. He tells of the marvellous and awful effect of the millions of people all in black and in a strange solemn silence, the only sound being that made by the horses' hoofs as they passed. Many of my friends write that after the Coffin, with its exquisite white satin pall, had gone by, they saw the rest "through a mist of tears only." The German Emperor has been made much of in England and is, I hear, very pleased. I ask myself, have we given His Imperial Majesty Fashoda? I am unfortunately a somewhat suspicious person, though I know the general opinion, which you will share, is that his timely visit was a spontaneous act of affection. The English Colony here sent an atrociously ugly wreath swathed in crape! but that sent by the French residents was perfectly beautiful and in exquisite taste. The English at Monte Carlo and at Monaco also sent a lovely wreath, and, apropos of that, I must tell you an incident. A lady at Monte who is principal of a Court dressmaking establishment in the West End and who clothes Queen Alexandra, Princess Christian and other Royalties, had long desired to make something for the late Queen Empress, not as an advertisement, but from pure sentiment, and asked H. R. H. Princess Christian, about three months ago, if she might make some small thing for the Queen, but was told that no one was allowed to interfere in these matters, and it was quite impossible even to make the suggestion. There the matter ended. But the other day, when this lady went with several others to see the wreath being sent from here to London, she found the florist in despair unable to properly arrange the ribbon bows and streamers to the wreath. The fashionable modiste offered her services, which were thankfully accepted, and her longing was satisfied at last. She really did work at something for the Queen!

I hope the rumours one hears of another Famine looming in the near future for India are not true. It will be too awful if they are, for the poor people, for hard-worked officials, and for the Government. I see that the plague is getting its own horrid way among you, and is just as wicked as ever. Men, not measures, is what it wants and will have.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE MOTLIBAI AND PETIT HOSPITALS.

LAST evening Her Excellency Lady Northcote, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Croly, R.A.M.C., paid a visit to the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital and the Sir D. M. Petit Hospital for women and children. Her ladyship on arrival was received by Colonel Hatch, I. M. S., and Colonel Dimmock, Mr. Prescott, the House Surgeon, being also present. Her Excellency was first taken round the different wards of the Motlibai Hospital, where she made inquiries of the patients and specially the Parsis and cheered the children. Her ladyship next went over the Sir D. M. Petit Hospital, where she had a prolonged conversation with the patients, to all of whom she addressed kind and sympathetic words. Before leaving Her Excellency thanked Dr. Hatch and Dr. Dimmock for the trouble they had taken in showing her over the Hospitals which she found neat and tidy and expressed herself pleased with the arrangements made for the comfort of the patients.

R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE New Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge will sail for England with the time expired men and invalids on the 20th instant. She is now lying in the Wet Basin. The following staff has been appointed to the new vessel:—Commander G. I. Baugh, R.I.M. (in command); Lieutenants A. G. Marsack, C. E. Edwards, G. S. La Touche, V. T. De Burgh, and G. Forteath; Sub-Lieutenant—C. S. G. Scott; Chief Engineer T. Walmsly, and Engineers—S. H. S. Stevenson, H. Robertson, J. F. Ellis, J. G. Yates, T. B. Newton, R. Vincent, and C. B. Wilson; Purser—T. Rodrigues; Assistant Purser—A. Gonsalves; Assistant Surgeon W. Brumby; Gunner—J. C. Barnes; Carpenter—N. Campbell; Saloon Steward—J. S. Minsers, and 226 native crew.

THE COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was held at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, under the Presidency of of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to inquire into the circumstances attending the collision between the British Steamer Daghistan and the s. s. Setos on the 14th ultimo. The former vessel belonged to the Hindustan Co., while the latter belonged to the German East Africa Company. Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, Captain J. Parfitt, of the P. & O. s.s. Arabia and Mr. R. Walton, First Grade Pilot, were appointed members of the Court of Inquiry. Mr. E. F. Nicholson appeared on behalf of the Government. Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble appeared for the officers and owners of the s. s. Daghistan. Mr. Bland, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. Vaughan, the Pilot of the s.s. Daghistan; Mr. Bayley, solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford & Co., appeared for the officers and owners of the s.s. Setos and Mr. Radford Young, barrister-at-law, was for Mr. Duff Blair, Pilot of the steamer Setos.

The President intimated that it was not necessary to appoint more assessors.

Captain Fredrick Littlehales examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he held a certificate of competency as master of a foreign going steamship, granted at London on the 10th of December 1892. On the 14th of February last, he was in the command of s. s. Daghistan. She was a British built screw steamship, built at Sunderland in 1900 of steel. On the 14th of February they left the Prince's Dock, Bombay, at about 6·40 p. m. The ship was loaded with a cargo. They carried no passengers. They were in charge of a pilot, Mr. Vaughan. The weather was slightly hazy but it was not in any way dangerous to navigation. When they passed out of the dock witness was on the bridge with the pilot, the third and fourth officers. They were on the upper bridge at the time of going out. Their lights were burning brightly. Matters remained in this state till they got past Cross Island.

Coming to the number of crew, witness said that they numbered 63 in all, of whom 22 where Europeans. There were a number of lights about, but none in any position of danger. Witness took a careful look round, and asked the Pilot if that was the Sunk Rock light. He said it was, and he then asked him what would be a safe course. He said S. W. to half W magnetic. Then witness went into the chart room on the lower bridge to look up the course and to see that the ship was going out properly, and then he turned up his compass book to see the deviation on this course. Witness spoke to the third officer to stay on the upper bridge and to keep a watch. Afterwards the Chief Officer went for his dinner. Six or eight minutes after he had gone into the chart room his attention was attracted by hearing the whistle and the telegraph. When he left the bridge the vessel was going full speed a head at about 9 or 10 knots over the ground. When he heard the telegraph and whistle he ran on the upper bridge. He then saw the s. s. Setos right ahead of him almost athwart about two ships' length. He questioned the third officer as to how the engines were going and was told "full speed astern." He sounded three blasts with the whistle. Before the collision occurred, witness ordered the fourth officer to go down and tell the Chief Officer to get all hands to their stations. When he arrived on the bridge he saw that nothing could prevent a collision. His vessel struck the s.s. Setos amidship on her starboard side. He ordered the engines to stop and almost immediately after to go "half speed ahead." This was to keep his bow to the head. He found the pilot standing in an attitude of attention on the upper bridge. Some one on board the Setos shouted "Back your ship out," and he (witness) did so. He told Mr. Vaughan, the pilot they would be careful to have no further accident and would anchor to the Setos as close as possible about two ship's lengths off. All the ship's boats were smartly lowered and sent off to the Setos. He found the pilot sober, watchful and a competent man and his orders were carried out smartly and speedily. Witness had only been once before in Bombay about seven years ago.

In answer to Mr. Smetham's question witness said that the ship was well found and the engines and equipments were all in working order.

In cross-examination by Mr. Bayley, witness said that he had been in command about three years. Mr. Vaughan was absolutely sober when he was on board the steamer. Mr. Vaughan was in his place ten minutes before the ship left and was all the time with him.

Examined by Mr. Young, witness said that he noticed that the lights of the dhow were under weigh. He passed away outside the ship lying at anchor. After he crossed Cross Island his ship's course was S. W. to 1-2 W. Within a minute after he went up the collision occurred.

In answer to the Court witness said that it was about a minute from the time he heard the whistle and the telegraph until the collision. In his opinion the pilot was in charge of the ship, subject to his interference, if he thought proper. No personal injury was caused to anyone on the Daghistan. No personal injuries were caused by the collision on the other ship. So far as he was aware, his ship's cargo was not damaged.

Captain Max Koppelstatter in his evidence said that he was Master of the s. s. Setos. He held a certificate granted by the German Government on the 4th of June 1892. He had been Commander of the s. s. Setos since the 11th of January last. They left Zanzibar on the 29th of January last bound to Bombay via Mombassa, and left Goa on the 13th February. They had 69 crew all told, First, Second and Third Officers and First, Second and Third Engineers. On the night of the collision they had about 170 passengers. About 14 were saloon passengers and the remainder deck passengers. The crew was native, and the officers and engineers, except the fourth engineer, were Europeans. The pilot was Mr. Duff Blair. The pilot came on board at 5-20 p. m. on the 4th February. Witness handed over the charge of the ship to him. After the pilot boarded the vessel, two of his officers were on the bridge. A "sucani" was also present at the time. It was daylight when they took the pilot on board and they had no look out station forward. By the time they arrived at Prongs Lighthouse it was sunset, and they had their lights on the steamer. At the pilot's order they hoisted red lights. Witness proceeded up the harbour with these lights. As he proceeded up the harbour it was a clear night. At the Sunk Rock the Setos was going full speed. He first noticed the lights of an approaching steamer, near the Sunk Rock Island. It was the French mail boat coming out. Witness passed her on her port side. A quarter of an hour later they saw the Middle Grounds four or five cables distant. He next saw a red light about a point and half on the starboard bow. He took his glasses and made out the mast head as well. It was over a mile off his ship, which was then about abreast the Middle Ground. His engines were then going half speed. He always anchored off the Ballard Pier when he wanted medical examination. He had previously asked the pilot where he was going to anchor. He replied "In the usual place" between Middle Ground and Cross Island, off the Ballard Pier. When he first sighted the red light he was standing at the middle of the bridge near the compass. All the officers were at their posts, and a "kalasi" on the look-out at the bows also. He proceeded slow for a minute or two after seeing the red light and then stopped the engines. Witness was showing a green light at the suggestion of the pilot, who was watching the other ship carefully. No change was made in his helm up to the time he stopped the engines. After the engines stopped the pilot ordered the helm to starboard. They had one or two knots' weigh on. The Setos answered her helm very quickly. After the helm was put to starboard the pilot gave two short blasts with the whistle to notify the direction he was directing his course to. As the pilot gave the order to starboard, the other ship showed three lights and then shut out the red. When the other ship showed the three lights, she appeared to be changing her course and gave two short blasts with her whistle. His pilot repeated two short blasts. The Setos at this time was turning very slowly They kept on showing green to green for about three minutes. Then again the Draghistan showed all three lights, and finally the red only. She came closer and closer. The Chief Officer shouted. "The ship is not going clear." The collision was inevitable. Before this position the pilot gave the order "Full speed ahead" and put the helm hard aport. This was an order to get only a grazing blow as the collision was inevitable. The engines were going full speed ahead for about half a minute before the collision. It seemed to him to be a proper order for the pilot to give. The s. s. Draghistan came and struck the Setos at a speed of six knots. The moment the collision occurred the pilot stopped the engines and called out the other ship to back out. Witness was of opinion that the force of the collision must have carried the Setos some distance away. Witness burnt distress signals, and ordered the boats to be lowered. One boat came from the Daghistan. The captain of the last vessel came an hour and a half later on board and asked witness if he required any assistance. Captain Littlehale asked witness what he had to say about the collision. Witness said he could only say that he blamed the Daghistan for all that had happened. He said in effect "I can only say that my pilot was perfectly sober." Witness again thanked him and the captain left the ship. In less than two minutes after the collision it was reported to witness that there was ten or twelve feet of water in the engine room and the fires were out. The Chief Engineer watched the steam-gauge to give warning if an explosion was likely. About 80 passengers were landed in life boats. Next followed the mails, the ship's cronometers and valuables. When the water was gaining on them he got off at 3 a. m. before she settled down. He did not think it advisable to beach the ship with the heavy [illegible] degrees she had on her. Witness was quite satisfied with the way the pilot did his duty and witness agreed to all the orders he gave. The pilot was sober, watchful and careful. When witness saw the red light of the s. s. Daghistan he thought she was steering a wrong course.

Examined by Mr. Bayley, witness stated that on the night of the collision all his officers and engineers were sober.

In answer to Mr. Smetham, witness observed that the pilot on the night of the collision made a report to the Port Officer an hour and a half later. The witness signed it but had not the time to read it carefully.

In examination by Mr. Young, witness stated he could not say which ship starboarded first. The Setos whistled first at the time the pilot gave the order to starboard.

At this stage the inquiry was adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL REFORM.

SHANGHAI, February 11.—The Nanking Viceroy Liu has sent a memorial to the Throne urging the immediate necessity of financial reform. He proposes :—

(1) The abolition of the "Likin" stations in the interior, replacing them by Customs collection as levied upon goods when actually imported.

(2) The appointment of a special Chinese Commissioner of Trade, with an office at Shanghai.

(3) The establishment of mints for the purpose of coining dollars, which shall always have one value throughout China.

(4) A revision of and increase in the tariffs designed to enable China to pay the interest on the various loans.—Central News.

THE PUNISHMENT QUESTION.

It appears that, of the twelve Princes and others whom the Ministers wished to have executed for their murders of Christians and attacks on the Legations, three are already dead and two are prisoners in the hands of the Japanese—i.e., presuming they are the right persons. Two more, including the infamous Yu Hsien, the Chinese Emperor professes himself willing to execute, while two others are at present in high favour at Court. As to Prince Tuan, Duke Lan, and Tung-fuh-siang, the Ministers are willing, as a compromise, to consent to the banishment to Turkestan of the first two, and, pending the punishment of Tung, desire that he shall be deprived of all offices.

Hong-Kong, February 9.—It is reported from Canton that four men arrested in connection with the attack on Germans near Kumchuk, have been executed at the latter place. The Chinese believe that two of the men were innocent.

The new Viceroy has arrived at Canton. The native papers comment favourably on his appointment, stating that he belongs to the progressive party.—Reuter.

Shanghai, February 8. It is stated on Chinese authority that the Foreign Ministers insist on the settlement of the three following points before the others are discussed, namely, the punishment of the guilty officials and the payment of an indemnity and the provision of security for its payment and the stationing of foreign troops at various points.

A Chinese newspaper states that Liukunyi has telegraphed to the throne condemning the Mukden Treaty, and suggesting that it should be cancelled. —Reuter.

AN "UNALTERABLE" LIST.

PEKING, February 7.—The Ministers have agreed upon the list of officials who shall suffer punishment in connection with the late outrages. The names have been handed to the Chinese Peace Commissioners with an intimation that this list is unalterable.—Central News.

THE DEFENCE OF PEKING.

PEKING, February 7.—It has become known that the passes in the hills outside the lines of demarcation are now being garrisoned by Chinese troops. A large number of Boxers are also returning secretly to Peking. It has therefore been decided by the allied commanders that the guards and picquets on duty shall be reinforced.—Central News.

A BISHOP CHARGED WITH LOOTING.

Paris, February 9.—The "New York Herald" (Paris edition) publishes a despatch from Peking, stating that the family of Lon Sen, executed, under order of the Empress have sent to the representatives of the Powers a protest and complaint accusing Bishop Favier of having seized monies and precious objects belonging to the deceased and valued at a million of taels. Some of the articles appropriated were in the hands of Mr. Squires, Second Secretary of the American Legation, who was preparing to send them out of the country.—Central News.

BRITISH TROOPS MAY LEAVE IN APRIL.

It is reported in Hong Kong (says the "Daily Mail" correspondent) that the troops are returning to India in April. The general in Tientsin has telegraphed to the Hong-Kong authorities to provide sea rations for 30,000 men. April, too, has been mentioned as the month wherein Count von Waldersee may depart for Germany.

RUSSIA AND THE NORTHERN RAILWAYS.

Russia, through Yang-in, the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg, has offered to purchase the Northern Chinese railways north of the Great Wall. In making this announcement the correspondent of the "Times" at Peking adds : Russia is endeavouring to induce China to violate the terms of the written undertaking given by the Tsung-li- Yamen to Sir Claude Macdonald in October, 1898, whereby China undertook never to alienate or part with the Shan-hai-kwan, Niu-chwang, or Sin-min-ting railways to any other Powers. The time is opportune to remind both China and Russia that England regards the undertaking as an engagement binding on the Chinese Government.

YUAN SHIKAI AND CHINESE CHRISTIANS.

THE Proclamation of H. E. Governor Yuan Shikai based upon imperial edicts reads :—

1.—In order to protect foreigners from violence and all mission property from burning and other destruction, all civil and military officials, with all their subordinates including literati, constables, village elders et al must use their utmost endeavors to insure their protection. Persons refusing to submit to the officials in these matters may be instantly executed, without further reference to the Governor ; and any one who rescues foreigners from violence will be amply rewarded.

2.—Any person having been found guilty of destroying mission property or using violence to foreigners shall be severely dealt with according to the laws which refer to highway robbers, t'u fei, and, in addition to this their goods and property shall be confiscated for the public use.

3—Whoever succeeds in capturing and delivering to the officials a ringleader in these anti-foreign gangs shall receive a reward of Tls. 200 the same reward, Tls. 200, to be given to any one capturing five of the ordinary offenders. To furnish accurate information leading to the capture of a ringleader entitles the person furnishing it to a reward of Tls. 100,

4—Whenever a missionary is travelling through the country the civil official, whether previously informed or not, conjointly with the military officials, must carefully protect and escort him stage by stage, and by no means to excuse themselves from fulfilling these obligations.

5.—If injury to missionaries or distruction of property occurs in any district whatever, both civil and military officials of said district shall be degraded and reported to the throne.

6.—The elders, constables et all of every village, shall to their utmost protect missionaries and their property. If in the future there occurs in any village destructron of property or violence to missionary the heads of such villages shall be dealt with according to the Edict issued during the 22 year of the present Emperor. And in addition to this they shall be required to present themselves at the Yamen and make good all losses. The constables of such villages shall be severely dealt with and expelled from office for ever.

7.—In case of an offender, in the matters above mentioned, concealing himself in a village, whether his native or a neighbouring village, the elders and constables of such village shall be dealt with according to the law regulating the concealment of robbers ; and in case such offender escapes from said village, these said constables et al shall be imprisoned until the offender is delivered to justice.

8.—All civil and military officials in whose districts none of these offences named above occur shall be rewarded with the third degree of merit, and three years of such freedom shall entitle the same officials to promotion.

9.—Rewards will also be given to village elders and constables in whose districts no disturbance occurs. For one year's freedom from such disturbances they shall receive rewards to be determined by their local officials ; and for three years' such merit, they shall receive a tablet of merit and a button.

10—All who unknowingly acquired goods stolen from mission premises are advised to return the same at once to the local official in order to avoid further trouble ; but those who knowingly procure such and refuse to return them shall be dealt with even more severely than those who ordinarily acquire stolen property from thieves.

11—All the foregoing are in active force from the day on which they are posted in any district.

Twenty-sixth year of Kwang Shu, 11th Moon, 29th day.

THE ATTACK ON EUROPEANS NEAR CANTON.

EXECUTION OF NINE PIRATES.

A CANTON Correspondent writing on February 14th, says :—At 7-30 this morning, H. M.'s gunboat "Robin" conveying Mr. Twyman, British Vice-Consul, and a few naval officers ; the German gunboat "Shameen," conveying Mr. Lange, of the German Consulate, and Commander S. Thauhardt, of the German cruiser "Lechs ; a steam launch conveying Mr. Heuyen, the Dutch Consul (one of the four gentlemen attacked), and a party of friends, left for Sam Yung Kee, the place where the four Europeans from Canton were recently attacked by pirates and three of them wounded. This had been fixed as the rendezvous to witness the execution of two of the men concerned in that attack. The three vessels reached Sam Yung Kee at 11 a.m. Cards were sent ashore to the officials who, however, informed the respective foreign representatives, in whose presence the execution was to take place, that the Sun Tak magistrate had not yet arrived. The river front was lined with about 200 soldiers under General Li's command. At 11-45, the Sun Tak Magistrate appeared escorted by a native gunboat. He at once went on board the "Shameen" where the foreign representatives had assembled. The Magistrate did not wish the foreigners to land, suggesting that the execution should be witnessed from the gunboat. After some discussion, however, the party was conducted to a Chinese junk and thence to land. The two prisoners were then led to a small matshed, where the judge passed sentence upon them. They were taken down to the riverside, and there the decapitation was accomplished in a few seconds. Their heads were placed in two small cages, and left besides the bodies. Seven other pirates were executed a few minutes after. These were not concerned in the attack upon the Europeans. All was over at a quarter to one o'clock, when the three vessels set out upon the return journey. At the Chun Chum channel, a Chinese passenger junk was met. The Chinese reported that the steam launch which had been towing them had been captured by pirates, who steamed away in her. It is evident from this that the Sun Tak magistrate is not a terror to evil-doers ; also that the pirates are case-hardened. For here was another daring outrage perpetrated while the heads of nine whilom comrades were being lopped off a few miles away ?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 2.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, C I E, M A, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Burma :—Capt W G Pridmore M B I M S Madras ; Capt T Stodart M B I M S Madras ; and Capt E R Rost I M S Madras.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay :—Lieut-Col Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, I M S Bombay ; and Major S E Prall M B I M S Bombay.

The services of Capt A Hooton I M S Bombay are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Major R H Charles M D F R C S I M S Bengal Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio Surg to the College Hospital is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 20th Feb and is also granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for six months in continuation of the privilege leave.

Major D M Moir M D I M S Bengal Offg Civil Surg Chittagong is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy in the Medical College Calcutta and ex-officio Surg to the College Hospital during the absence on privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate of Major R H Charles M D F R C S I M S Bengal or until further orders.

The services of Lieut-Col Sorabshaw Hormasji Dantra, M D I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

The services of Capt P C Gabbett I M S Madras are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Consequent on the reversion to the Military Dept of Lieut Col C. T. Bingham, I. S. C., Conservator of Forests 2nd grade the following promotions are ordered with effect from the 5th March 1901 :—(i) Mr A Smythies Conservator 3rd (Offg 2nd) grade Central Provinces—to the 2nd grade ; and (ii) Mr F B Manson Conservator 3rd grade Burma to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr A M F Caccia Deputy Conservator 4th grade was retransferred from the list of Forest Officers in the N W Provinces and Oudh to that in the Central Provinces with effect from the 22nd Oct 1898 but continued to hold the post of Instructor at the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun.

ECONOMIC-PRODUCTS.

Mr Isaac Henry Burkill M A who has been selected by His Majesty's Secy of State for India to fill the appointment of Asst Reporter on Economic Products to the Govt of India assumed charge of his duties.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt E W Hore I M S (Bengal) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf is granted furlough for 9 months under article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st April 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt J W Grant M B I M S Bengal is appointed to officiate an an Agency Surg of the 2nd class and is posted as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr E G Colvin of the Indian Civil Service of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commr in Baluchistan is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days with effect from the 13th Feb 1901 and is also granted furlough for one year under article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Crawley is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months with effect from the 23rd of March.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

EXCHANGES.

With the approval of the Secy of State for India an exchange is sanctioned between Capt A C S Clarke 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers and Capt H E Cotterill 1st Battn the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut D A E Will I S C 4th Bo Infy is appointed Asst Mility Accountant 3rd class on probation with effect from the 4th Feb 1901 to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr E T Bernard is appointed Depy Examiner 2nd grade Military Accounts Dept with effect from 5th Aug 1899 vice Mr D A Ince dismissed.

Condr W J Clifford is appointed Depy Examiner 2nd grade Military Accounts Dept with effect from 25th Nov 1899 vice Mr N Laval removed from service.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut R A Yule East Surrey Regt Double Company officer 8th Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy dated 9th Jan 1901.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lt S P Musson dated 2nd Feb 1901.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

The services of third class Asst Surg W G J Thompson are dispensed with on account of physical disability.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

The following appointments are made in connection with the China Expeditionary Force :—

To be Field Engr—Capt P G Twining R E.

To be Asst Field Engrs—Lieuts H F E Freeland R E, E W S Mahon R E and F G Turner R E

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Major H T Kenny I S C 2nd Regt of Bombay Lancers Asst Secy to the Govt of India Military Dept is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps with effect from the date of being struck off duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W de Rhe-Philipe Supt in the Military Dept is appointed to officiate as Chief Clerk in that Dept with effect from 28th Nov 1900 during the absence on leave of Mr F Cartland.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

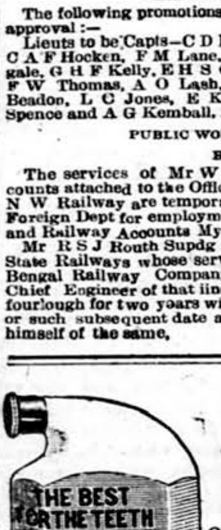
Lieuts to be Capts—C D Field, S A Cooke, H W Marsden, C A F Hocken, F M Lane, W T C Poole, M R W Nightingale, G H F Kelly, E H S Cullen, S D B Ketchen, G J Davis, F W Thomas, A O Lash, A W Peck, C B Winter, H C Beadon, L C Jones, E Kirkpatrick, E A F Red, A H O Spence and A G Kemball, 1st March 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

The services of Mr W H Scott Depty Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts N W Railway are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment as Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts Mysore State.

Mr R S J Routh Supdg Engr 3rd class Temporary rank State Railways whose services have been lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company is granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer of that line combined privilege leave and fourlough for two years with effect from the 5th April 1901 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

INCLUDED in the household furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mr. R. D. Burrell, of Oxted, which was sold recently by Messrs. Smith and Sons, auctioneers, of Liverpool, was the "Wellington" sideboard. According to the "Liverpool Post," the coat-of-arms which forms the back of the sideboard was carved by the late Duke of Wellington—it is believed while on a voyage to India, in the Royal Sovereign—and was presented by him to Mr. George Kendall, deceased, of Liverpool, in recognition of his having named one of his vessels. "The Duke."

Probably few places can produce such a record as the village of Devoran, Devon. In a population of about 450 there are now living ten persons who have lived in five reigns—namely, George III., George IV., William IV., Victoria, and Edward VII., and whose aggregate ages amount to 835 years, an average of 83 1-2 years. There are also seventeen persons who have lived in four reigns, and whose aggregate ages amount to 1,266 years, an average of 74 1-2 years; the average age of the twenty-seven persons thus being nearly 78 years.—" Western Morning News."

There is a clock now in possession of the King at Marlborough House to which (says the "Chronicle") a somewhat curious story is attached. It was presented to the then Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to India, and was said to have been made by a priest of the greatest sanctity, showing the hours in Sanskrit figures, the changes of the moon, and other things. After it was brought to London the clock remained quiescent for some years, and eventually the Prince desired that it should be put in working order. When it was taken to pieces there was found on the interior of the case which covered the mainspring the name of a Clerkenwell firm.

The right of the Queen Consort to be crowned along with the King was raised by the unfortunate Queen Caroline in 1821. The claim of the Queen was referred to the Privy Council, who decided that, as the Queen was livng separate from the King, she had no inherent right to be crowned, and thus it was left to the King to refuse it. Lord Brougham, in his argument for the Queen, stated that there was no evidence whatever of a Queen not being crowned, except one when she was abroad, and another when there was a difference of religion and she declined it; but that no precedent existed for a Queen Consort not being crowned when she was within the realm of the same religion as the King, and willing to be crowned.

The aged inmates of the Exeter City Workhouse have reason to be grateful to the guardians who stood up to defend their proposal to provide half-a-dozen dressing gowns for use in the infirmary. The proposal met with a little opposition, a member of the board arguing that not 1 per cent, of the rate- paying community have the privilege of such garments ; but as the gowns are intended to replace those now in use when the patients in the infirmary leave their beds, such an objection was just a little capricious. We have never yet heard of the Poor Law institution where the aged poor were made too comfortable, and we believe that nurses who have to work in such places would be only too glad if the provision of dressing gowns became more general, for in their absence they find that the lack of such garments is frequently rather awkward. Nowadays the workhouse infirmaries are, as a rule, filled with people who have come there to end their lives, and any little comfort that can be added is much appreciated by those who have seen better days. Whether suitable articles can be obtained at less than 12s. 6d. is another matter, but the board were almost unanimous in adopting the recommendation of the Labour and Supplies Committee.—"The Hospital" Nursing Mirror.

Until such time at least as the much vaunted giant telescope of the Paris Exhibition has been completed and erected in a suitable position for the display of the powers it is stated to possess, America may still hold her proud boast of owning the finest astronomical instrument in the whole wide world. Nor, indeed, are there wanting those of the highest knowledge in matters scientific who maintain that the wonders of the great Yerkes Observatory are in no danger of being eclipsed even then. The Parisian leviathan is, when all is said and done, an experiment merely in a new and comparatively untried method of working which may or may not be found to answer when put to the test, while in the mighty instrument which is the chiefest possession of the University of Chicago we have the grandest and noblest development of the refracting telescope. For not only lens, but mounting clockwork, accessories of dome and observing floor, are each the largest of their kind and triumphs of engineering skill, contained, moreover, in a building which for a purely astronomical edifice stands unrivalled, in an almost ideal situation, under the great care of the greatest living observers, and which has stood, moreover, the severest test of several years' continuous working to prove its capabilities to be all and more than all that was originally claimed for it.—"Good Words."

Little Prince Edward, who has been brought a step nearer the Throne by the death of the Queen, will sadly miss his great grandmother. They were always devoted to each other, the Prince so much so that he refused for a long time to kiss the Queen's hand, insisting on kissing her cheek instead.—"The King."

It is stated that the young Marquess of Bute is beginning to assert himself in rather unexpected directions. His Lordship is known to have a strong partiality for the garb of Old Gaul, and the latest is that he wants the gamekeepers to be clothed with the kilt. The young keepers are to have the opinion of wearing knickerbockers, but no such choice is left for the head keeper, who is to wear the tartan when out shooting with the young lord. As some new keepers are coming to Bute from England, the prospect before them is, to say the least of it, chilly.—" Glasgow Evening News."

Mr. Kipling, no doubt, knows best ; but many of his sincerest admirers have heard with disquietude that he is dramatising his "Jungle Book." Of all his books that is the one, with its woodland witchery, that they would save from the glare of the footlights. Yet there may be comfort left, if rumour says rightly, that it is to be produced at Christmas. If Mr. Kipling can thus give children (in years or in heart) a new delightful kind of Christmas play, instead of the current pantomime with its heartless mangling of beautiful folk stories by the senseless interpolation of "turns from the halls," which merely distract and disturb the children's natural interest in the story, he will render the State some service.—" Literature."

If King Edward VII. is a careful student of history he will doubtless feel grateful that he has not to face similar trials to those which marked the early days of George III. When the latter monarch came to the throne his wealthy subjects were begining to leave off wigs and to appear in their own hair—" if they had any." As the Sovereign was himself one of the offenders the peruke makers—who feared a serious loss of trade—prepared a petition, in which they prayed his Majesty to be graciously pleased to "shave his head" for the good of distressed workmen, and wear a wig as his father had done before him. When the petitioners walked to the Royal Palace, however, it was noticed that they wore no wigs themselves. As this seemed unfair to the onlookers, they seized several of the leading processionists and cut their hair with any implement that came most readily to hand. From this incident arose a host of curious caricatures. The wooden leg makers were said to have especial claims on the king's considerations, in as much as the conclusion of peace had deprived them of a profitable source of employment. Hence the suggestion that his Majesty should not only wear a wooden leg himself, but enjoin the people to follow his laudable example. Assuming, therefore, the King Edward has any designs against the top hat, the frock coat, or the much abused swallow tail, it is to be hoped he will pause before putting his revolutionary ideas into practise.—"New Castle Chronicle.'

By the death of Mrs. Eleanor Sampson, which recently took place at No. 4, Ranelagh-road, Paddington, at the age of 99 years, the temperance cause loses one of its staunchest advocates. The deceased lady was the oldest known teetotaler in England. Born on 19th January, 1802, of teetatal parents, she was one of a family of thirteen children, three of whom lived to be over eighty years of age, and having married in 1824 a merchant seaman, she herself had twelve children, all daughters, six of whom married, so that at the time of the venerable lady's death she had thirty-five grandchildren, and as many as eighty-two great grand children. They are all total abstainers.

The citizens of London should be grateful to the County Council for having saved them from all danger of a disaster akin to the terrible trolley tramway accident in Liverpool. The Council had to decide between the trolly and the conduit system on the ground both of safety and of sightliness. One of its members, Mr. Allen Baker, made a careful report on the two systems as they are in use on the Continent and in America, and had no hesitation in recommending the conduit plan as best suited to London. His report was backed by the Council's electrical expert and adopted, and with the Liverpool object lesson before us, we may well rejoice at the decision.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

HERREN CRANZ AND KOCH, in the "Annalen der Physik," have given some interesting results of their experiments on the effect of bullets in the body. The "explosion" which takes place in the tissues with a high velocity infantry bullet, such as that of the Mauser sixmillimetre rifle, occurs after the bullet has left the body. It is not caused by evaporation of the liquid in the body, as the temperature of the bullets tried did not exceed 150 degrees. Neither the rotation nor deformation, of the bullet, nor the introduction of gases with it, seem able to account for the phenomenon, which the authors refer to the velocity of the bullet communicating energy to the parts of the body near its path. This communicated energy has not time to act before the bullet has left the body. When it does act it tears the parts from their original position.

According to Mr. A. D. Waller, green leaves are excited electrically by sunlight. For example, a young iris leaf illuminated by sunlight shows an electrical current from the lighted to the shaded side, followed by a current in the opposite direction after the illumination ceases. The tobacco plant behaves like the iris, but in the leaves of tropæolum and some other plants the electrical effect produced is in the contrary direction.

Captain W. de W. Abney has invented an apparatus for measuring the luminosity of colours, by rotating discs. It can be used in any sort of light.

In many of the larger American telegraph offices the current is now supplied, not by primary batteries, but accumulators and dynamos, or dynamos alone.

Herr Kimberg has adapted the phonograph to receive telephone messages when the subscriber is away. It is not the first time this his been tried, but so far none of the arrangements have come into public use.

M. Angot has found, from magnetic observations at the Parc St. Maur and Greenwich, that territorial magnetism varies independently of the state of the sun, on one hand, and in relation to it on the other. The variation, in fact, consists of two terms. His results were communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The Prince of Monaco has found calcareous mud in marine depths of 600 to 3,000 fathoms, and the fact is out of keeping with the hypothesis founded on the "Challenger" expeditions, by which chalk is held to be abesnt in great depths.

Injection of cocaine into the spine is taking the place of general anæsthesia by chloroform or ether for certain operations. It is considered safer.

It is expected from the surveys, that the projected railway to the summit of Mont Blanc will start from the village of Houches on the Savoy side, and be 12 miles long, with stations every mile. The power will be electricity generated from the River Arve and the Mer de Glace.

Mr. Havelock Ellis has begun a study of British genius with special regard to race in the "Popular Science Monthly." From the "National Dictionary of Biography" he finds that the British Isles have produced 859 very great men, namely, 23 actors, 69 artists, three business-men, 128 divines, seven doctors, 35 lawyers, 150 men of letters, 94 men of science and inventors, 14 musical composers, four philanthropists, 37 philosophers, 98 poets, 113 politicians, 29 sailors, 40 scholars, four schoolmasters, 46 soldiers, and nine travellers. There are also 43 famous women, or one for every 20 famous men, but the standard required for eminence is rather lower than in the case of men. They comprise 13 actresses, 23 women of letters, one woman of science (Mary Somerville), one philanthropist (Fry), and five poets (Baillie, Browning, Hemans Landon, Rossetti). Apparently, the eighteenth century, with 352 great men, was the most illustrious in our history; the seventeenth having only 182, the sixteenth 156, and the nineteenth 132.

The American M'Cormick Company and the Deering Company are now making a speciality of automobiles combined with reaping machines and other agricultural implements. Both steam and petroleum motors are employed to work the machines.

A geological and geographical expedition to Labrador, Greenland and Iceland is projected by the Harvard University this year, provided there is a sufficient party. A steamer of 1,000 tons with accommodation for 60 men, will leave Boston, June 26, or there abouts, and return on September 20. Botanists, zoologists ornithologists mineralogists and others may persue their own researches, and a hunting party which could be landed for a fortnight or three weeks in Labrador and Greenland will be welcome. Explanatory lectures will be given by the leader of the expedition. Applicants for membership should possess, if possible, at least an elementary knowledge of geology, but they can be of any nation. A doctor will accompany the ship. The fee is 500 dollars, and half must be deposited on or before March 15; the balance to be paid by June 1. Applications should be addressed to R. A. Daly, Department of Geology, Harvard University.

Elisha Gray, the well-known American electrician, died of heart disease on January 21. He began life in an engineering shop, as we have heard from his own lips, and developed into a self-taught electrician, whose electro-harmonic telegraph, telephone, and telautograph brought him world-wide renown. His latest researches on submarine signalling by sound were quite recently described in this column. When Gray was an engineer, a speck of steel entered his finger, and the more he tried to pick it out the deeper it got, so he let it alone. Thirty years after, at the Paris Electrical Exhibition of 1881, he challenged the late Professor D. E. Hughes, F.R.S., discoverer of the microphone, to detect the finger it was in by his "induction balance." The writer was present at the time, Gray put one finger after another into the balance and Hughes immediately signalled the right one, much to Gray's astonishment. He paid for playing the part of "doubting Thomas." His finger was afterwards in great request for purposes of demonstration.

The Great Salt Lake of America is drying up through irrigation, and it is proposed to bring water from Snake River to supply the loss. Otherwise the farmers of Utah are threatened with extinction.

Grasshoppers are valuable in the Philippines. A bushel fetches about ten shillings in the principal cities. The dried insect is eaten by the natives, and grasshopper pie or cake is a treat. Ground grasshopper is mixed with various dishes and drinks. Mountain moths, baked in earth ovens, are also eaten by the Filipinos. A portion of the side of bats is an article of food.

The retirement of Professor P. G. Tait from the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh University, has followed soon on that of his great friend, Lord Kelvin, from Glasgow University. It is doubtless owing to the principle of giving way to younger men, and seeking well-earned repose, which actuates not a few Scotch professors. A London morning journal hardly does justice to Professor Tai and his scientific work by hinting that he will only be remembered as the father of his son, Lieutenant Tait, of the Black Watch, killed in the war, and the famous golf player. Among golfers that may well be the case, but in the scientific world, which, by the way, is not inferior to the golfing, it is quite preposterous. Professor Tait's name will shine in science long after the brilliant golfer who beat his father's theoretical limit of a "drive" at golf by 30 yards, and the gallant officer, who was first in the charge on the Boer trenches at Magersfontein, is forgotten. Apart from his researches, Professor Tait, a past President of the British Association, is well-known as one of the founders of the "meteoric hypothesis" in astronomy, an author of that profound work, "The Unseen Universe," and, what is an "open secret," has been engaged for years on the authoritative biography of Lord Kelvin.

The stylographic pen was, it appears, first invented by a Frenchman of Paris, in or before 1657 or 1658, for it is described in the M. S. "travels" of two Dutchmen recently found at The Hague, and published by M. P. Faugere. It was another Frenchman Joseph Arnould, who invented the steel pen before J. Alexander.

A Bill is before Congress for preservingthe Pajarito district, New Mexico, as a United States National Park. It is rich in remains of the communal dwellings, one of which has 1,500 rooms, being much larger than those in use now at Taos.

A university for women is to be opened this year in Tokio, Japan.

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BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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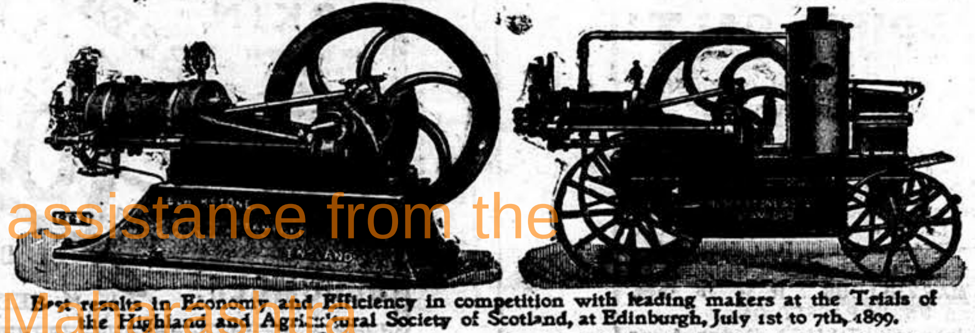

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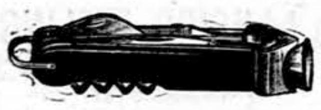

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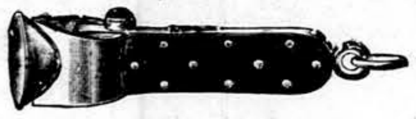

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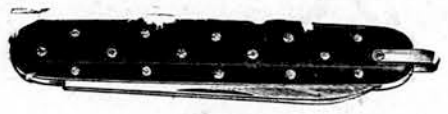

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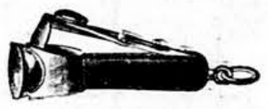

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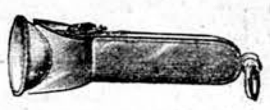

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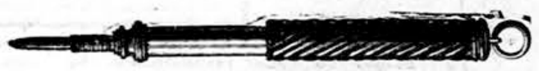

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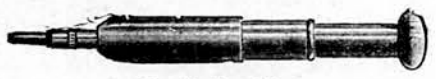

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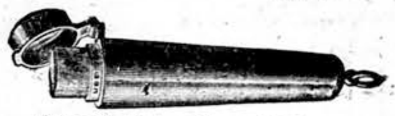

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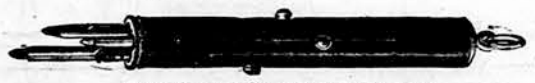

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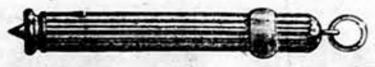

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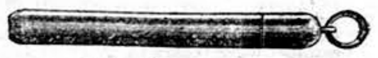

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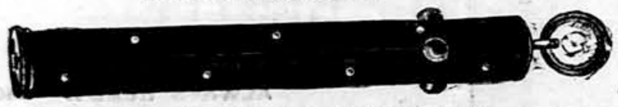

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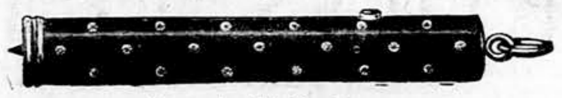

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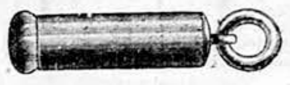

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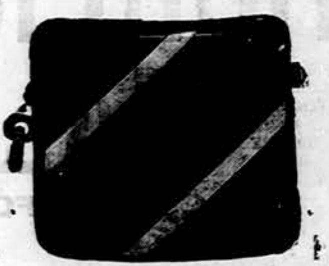

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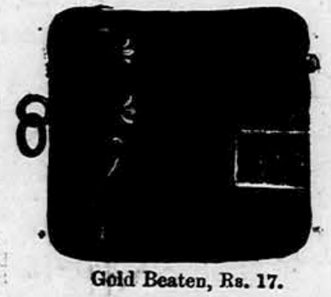

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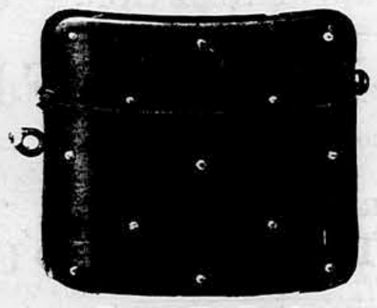

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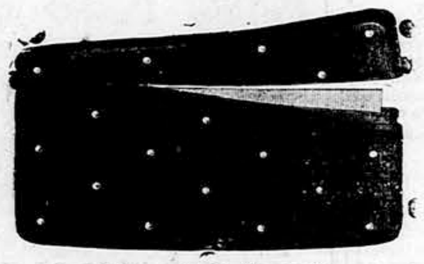
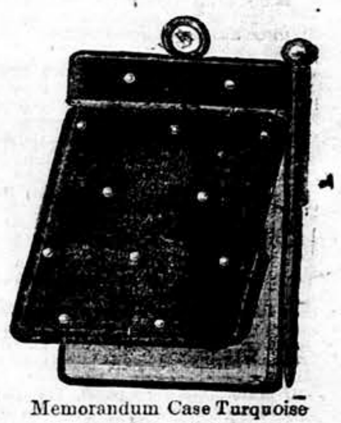
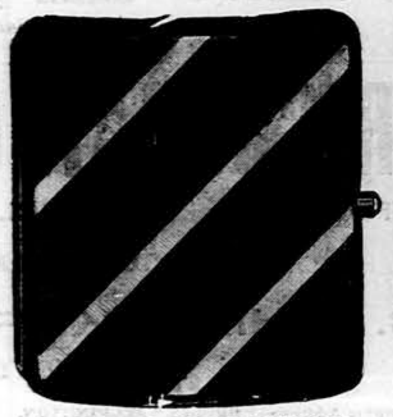


Gents' Case, Card, Turquoise Rs. 16-8, Plain, Rs. 12-8



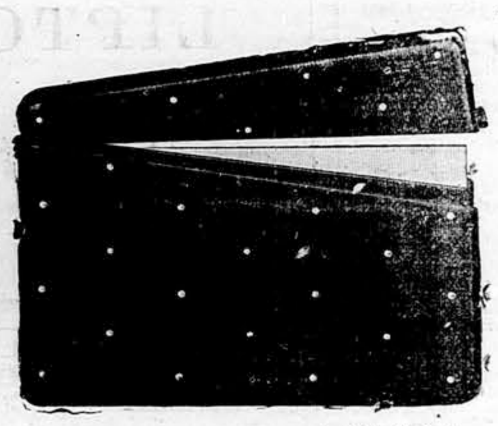
Memorandum Case Turquoise S . . 20



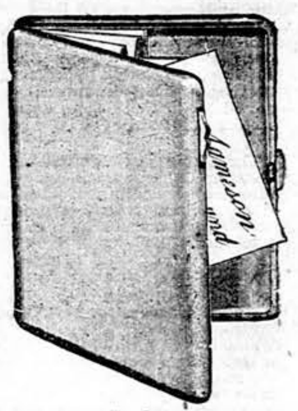
Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8: Plain, Rs. 16-8.



Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

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